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General John Hunt Morgan.

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June 25, 1956

Mr. F.B. Lambert
Barbourville, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Lambert:

I have not received a request from you since I answered your letter of June 15, 1956.

I took the information enclosed from a booklet WASHINGTON PAST AND PRESENT, Vol. 5. pages 837--- and compiled the information you wanted. It contained much more on the Morgan Family than you needed. I am enclosing two additional compied of this information taken from my notes. I hope it is what you want.

Sincerely,

Hermione D. Embry
Mrs. Hermione D. Embry
Genealogical Reference Librarian

2

Hardesty - Putnam County

John Morgan

Page 40

Born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, October 10, 1840,
and came with his parents to Putnam county when they settled
here in 1

WASHINGTON PAST AND PRESENT
 Editor J.C. Proctor
 Lewis Historical Publishing Co. Inc.
 Vol. V, pp 837-----
 MORGAN LINE.

The Morgan Family.

Sir William Morgan, who lived in the 16th century, seems to have been the direct ancestor of said James, John and Miles. His son William born at Llanfabon in 1571, was sent to Bristol to be apprenticed to a master-saddler. The later's son may have been the William Morgan who was the father of James, John and Miles. Records shows that Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Morgan of Tredegar, married William Morgan, merchant of Diveru or Divern (possibly Duffryn). Miles their youngest son, was born in Llandaff, Wales, in 1616; but in that year the family moved to Bristol, and there both parents died. Elizabeth in 1638 and William ten years later.

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(1) James Morgan was or record at Sandy Bay. He may have first settled at Plymouth, but came into the records of Roxbury in 1640. There August 6, 1640, he married Margery Hill, or Roxbury, on May 10, 1643. James Morgan became a freeman of that place, but in 1650 he removed to Pequot, which is now New London, Conn. There a household was assigned to him and upon it he built a homestead. This he sold on Christmas day of 1656, removing soon afterward across the river, with others of New London to take up large tracts of land now part of Groton. In Groton he died in 1685, aged 75 yrs. There, too have lived more of his descendants of every generation to the present. ... To James and Margery (Hill) Morgan were born seven children, among them:

(II) Captain John Morgan, born March 30, 1645 in Roxbury , Mass. Later of Pequot and Groton. Moved to Preston about 1692. Died in 1712, aged 67 yrs. ... Had title of " Captain" He married Nov. 16, 1665 Rachel Dymond, who bore him 7 children, among them JAMES (of whom further) After her death he married Widow Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Lt. Gov. William Jones of New Haven, and granddaughter of Gov. Eaton, by whom he had 8 children.

(III) James Morgan, son of Capt. John and Rachel (Dymond) Morgan was born in about 1680. He settled in Preston, and died there before Nov. 7, 1721, when inventory of his estate was taken. He married Bridget --- and had 5 children.

(IV) James Morgan Jr. second child of James and Bridget Morgan was born June 24, 1707. He married Mary Averill, to whom one child was born.

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(VI) GIDEON MORGAN son of Samuel and Rachel (Kibby) Morgan, was born June 15, 1751, at Wetherfield, Conn. on June 16, 1772 he married Patience Cogswell, daughter of Emerson Cogswell. Gideon Morgan remained in his native state untill after the Revolution, during which he served as a soldier. His name is upon the roster as a corporal of Capt. Ebenezer Cocuch's company of Col. Andrew Ward's regiment, in 1776 (see Orcutt, p 218) ... In later years, GIDEON MORGAN moved his family, coming into Petersburg, Staunton and Winchester records. His wife died in Staunton and was buried in Winchester. GIDEON MORGAN subsequently lived for many years in Tennessee. He died in Kingston, Tenn. Nov. 15, 1830, and there was buried. 7 children were born to GIDEON and Patience (Cogswell) M rgan. They were:

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- e. WILLIAM MORGAN married Nancy Sewell
- f. LUTHER MORGAN married Ann C. Dold
- g. POLLY MORGAN married 1st Rea Hazem and 2nd Rufus McPherston

F. LUTHER MORGAN settled in Huntsville Ala. (moved to Ark. in later years where shortly after 1800 with his three sons. (he died

1. Calvin Cogswell Morgan
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3. Samuel Dold Morgan

1. Calvin Cogswell Morgan in 1823 journeyed to Kentucky Bluegrass and returned with his bride 18 years old Henrietta Hunt of Lexington, Ky. daughter of John W. Hunt of Lexington. In 1829 Calvin Cogswell Morgan and his wife Henrietta (Hunt) M rgan the parents of GEN. JOHN HUNT MORGAN settled on a farm near the city of Lexington, Ky. and he was the oldest of six brothers, five of whom devoted themselves and all they had to the cause of the south:

- A. JOHN HUNT MORGAN (General)
- b. Calvin C. Morgan
- c. Col. Richard Morgan
- d. Maj. Carlton Morgan
- e. Lieut. Thomas Morgan

Dec. 4, 1862 at Murfreesboro, Tenn. JOHN HUNT MORGAN married 2nd Miss Ready, daughter of Charles Ready.

Married 1st Rebecca Gratz Bruce Nov. 21, 1848 (Marriage Bk. 2 Fayette Co. Ct. p 106) she died 21 July 1861. GEN. JOHN HUNT MORGAN died near Greeneville, Tenn. 4 Sept. 1864.

Biographical Cyclopedia of Ky. 1896.

Information taken from above two books and sent to F.B. Lambert, Barbourville, W. Va.

June 15, 1956

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Hermione D. Embry (Mrs.)

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TENNESSEE STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

July 19, 1956

Huntington Public Library
900 Fifth Avenue
Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir:

The material you request is excerpts taken from Vol. 5 Washington past and present. The set we have was published in 1930 and is a four volume set. The 5th volume should have been published in 1932. We only have pages 837-841 and it is in our manuscript file on the Morgan family and cannot be loaned.

We will be glad to have photostats made of this information at the cost of 75 ¢ per page for Mr. F.B. Lambert, as stated in my last letter.

I am sorry that we cannot lend this material.

Sincerely,

Hermione D. Embry

Mrs. Hermione D. Embry
Genealogical Reference Librarian

It must be that this volume 5 was never printed, as I do not find it listed in the L.C. Catalog.

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Marshall Morgan
Federal Trade Commission
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON

PAST AND PRESENT

A History

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

JOHN CLAGETT PROCTOR, LL. M.

*Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Marking Points of Historic Interest in
the District of Columbia; Chronicler of the Columbia Historical Society;
Vice-President and Chronicler, Association of Oldest Inhabitants;
former President, Society of Natives, D. C.; Member of
the Bar, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia*

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

EDWIN MELVIN WILLIAMS, Historian

FRANK P. BLACK, Biographer

VOLUME V

LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
NEW YORK

1932

ed throughout the Civil War as a private in the Confederate Army, repeatedly refusing proffered commissions. He was severely wounded, bearing an injured comrade from the line of fire, and carried a Federal "minnie ball" in his hip to his grave. General John Hunt Morgan was his cousin. This dashing leader of "Morgan's Raiders," whose disturbing raids upon Union posts ended only with his death, was another scion of this southern branch of the Morgan family. Samuel D. Morgan, another cousin, was chairman of the Building Commission which built Tennessee's stately Capitol on Nashville's highest hill, and he is buried in its walls.

The Morgan family has been of American record since 1636, and the family was of the gentility in the Mother Country. It can therefore be understood how it maintained good station in American generations, and came, by marriage, into the genealogies of other leading American families. Some of these collateral lines will be referred to after the Morgan line has been traced in its British and American generations, in the direct line to the generation of Matt Marshall Morgan, of Washington, D. C.

(The Morgan Line).

Derivation of name Morgan: More can, a Welsh name of high antiquity, meaning "By the sea"; "Of the sea"; "Near the sea." The founder of the Pelagian heresy (A. D. 360) was of the patronymic Morgan, which, Latinized, became Pelagius, signifying: "Of the sea."

The Morgans were of ruling lines among ancient Britons. Celtic by race, they were sovereign princes, chieftains, petty kings, in the principality of Wales, which people, after the coming of the Engles and Saxons to Britain in the sixth and seventh centuries, were confined chiefly to the western parts of Britain—to Wales and Cornwall. A chieftain, Morgan of Gla Morgan (land of Morgan, realm of Morgan) was of unique record in about A. D. 725. To him is accredited the adoption of "trial by jury," or at least of what he called the Apostolic Law. From very ancient times, Aryan tribes had recognized the principle of trial by jury—at least to the extent of observing the blood-bond in judging by witness of the kinsfolk; but this head of the Morgan clan reasoned that "as Christ and his twelve apostles were finally to judge the world, so human tribunals should be composed of King and twelve wise men." King Alfred the Great, to whom is generally attributed the introduction of this form of trial, lived a century and a half after the time of Morgan of Gla Morgan.

Intermarriage through the centuries brought the Morgan descendants into the genealogies of other princely Welsh families—for instance, the Ivor and Llewellyn, the latter family being known to every British schoolboy or girl, by reason of a poem that is a classic in their text-books.

Shortly after the Norman Conquest of Britain, a Thomas Morgan, known as *Cadivor-fawr*, was a chieftain in Dyfed, which is now Pembroke-

shire, Wales; but the principal seats of the Morgan family have always been in Glamorganshire, reaching out into Monmouthshire, an adjoining English county that is distinctly Welsh in history and populace. The legendary King Arthur whose mythical "Round Table" was the theme of many of the wizard Merlin's tales, was, according to Welsh tradition, seated at Caerleon, on the River Usk (Morgan territory), and there, it is said, his queen gave birth to a child who was named Morgan. Caerleon is still part of the lands of the leading Welsh Morgan line, that of Lord Tredegar. Other heads of Morgan lines in Wales were Lords of the Manor in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire—at Machen, Duffryn, Llandaff, Llanrhymney, Llantarnam, and other places. Many Morgans were of knightly rank and gentle birth, as evidenced by the many Morgan coats-of-arms that are of record. Berry, in his "Encyclopedia Heraldica," gives thirty-six of branches of the Morgan family. As the legitimate inheritance of the branch to which James, John and Miles, hereinafter mentioned, belonged, a Morgan genealogist (1869) gives the following:

Arms—Vert, a lion rampant, or (on a green shield, a gold lion, erect on hind legs).

Sir William Morgan, who lived in the sixteenth century, seems to have been the direct ancestor of the said James, John, and Miles. His son, William, born at Llanfabon in 1571, was sent to Bristol, to be apprenticed to a master-saddler. The latter's son may have been the William Morgan who was the father of James, John and Miles. Record shows that Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Morgan of Tredegar, married William Morgan, merchant, of Diveru, or Divern (possibly Duffryn). Miles, their youngest son, was born in Llandaff, Wales, in 1616; but in that year the family moved to Bristol, and there both parents died, Elizabeth in 1638 and William ten years later.

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* This does not necessarily signify place of birth, Llandaff being the ecclesiastical centre. The present Llandaff Cathedral, on the outskirts of the city of Cardiff, was erected in the fifteenth century, but the organization of the Christian church at that point dates back to the time of Constantine. At Llandaff, it is said, one of the first Christian churches established in Britain by Constantine was seated.

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(II) Captain John Morgan, born March 30, 1645, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Later of Pequot and Groton. Moved to Preston about 1692. Died in 1712, aged sixty-seven years. He was a prominent public man, an Indian commissioner, a deputy to the General Court in 1690, from New London, and in 1693-94 from Preston. Had title of "Captain." He married, November 16, 1665, Rachel Dymond, who bore him seven children, among them James, of whom further. After her death, he married Widow Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor William Jones of New Haven and granddaughter of Governor Eaton, by whom he had eight children.

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(V) Samuel Morgan, son of James and Mary (Averill) Morgan, was born in May, 1728. He married Rachael Kibby, and settled in Waterford, Connecticut. There he died, January 26, 1825, aged ninety-six years. His wife died September 25, 1804. Both were buried in New London.

(VI) Gideon Morgan, son of Samuel and Rachael (Kibby) Morgan, was born June 15, 1751, at Wethersfield, Connecticut. On June 16, 1772, he married Patience Cogswell, daughter of Emerson Cogswell. She was a woman of distinguished family. Many famous men have place in the Cogswell genealogy. Among them are John Adams, second President of the United States, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Samuel Simons, Deputy Governor of Massachusetts. Gideon Morgan remained in his native State until after the Revolution, during which he

served as a soldier. His name is upon the roster, as a corporal of Captain Ebenezer Couch's company of Colonel Andrew Ward's regiment, in 1776. (See Orcutt, p. 218). In civil life Gideon Morgan was an architect, surveyor, and civil engineer, and in the course of his professional work became of record in many widely distant regions. While surveying in western New York, his home was at Saratoga. Here he was visited by General George Washington, in 1788. In fact, on the very night that George Washington stayed under the Morgan roof at Saratoga, a son was born to Gideon Morgan; and, in honor of the visit, the boy was christened George Washington Morgan. In later years, Gideon Morgan moved his family to Virginia, coming into Petersburg, Staunton, and Winchester records. His wife died in Staunton, and was buried in Winchester. Gideon Morgan, subsequently, lived for many years in Tennessee. He died at Kingston, Tennessee, November 15, 1830, and there was buried. His grave is marked. Seven children were born to Gideon and Patience (Cogswell) Morgan. They were: Calvin, who married Sarah Fackler; Gideon, married Margaret Sevier; Rufus, married Elizabeth Trigg; George Washington, of whom further; William, married Nancy Sewell; Luther, married Ann C. Dold; and Polly, who married (first) Rea Hazen and (second), Rufus McPherson.

(VII) George Washington Morgan, third child of Gideon and Patience (Cogswell) Morgan, was born at Saratoga, on July 9, 1788, and died in 1882. He married Mary Frances Irby, born January 31, 1795, daughter of Rev. William Irby and wife, Mary Tyler, whose brother, Governor John Tyler (1748-1813) was father of President John Tyler. The Tyler line, through Mary Tyler to her great-grandfather, Henry Tyler, II, connects with other distinguished Virginia families. Henry Tyler, II, married Elizabeth Childs, granddaughter of Colonel William Childs, member of Virginia House of Burgesses, and Speaker of the House in 1652. Walter Childs, father of Elizabeth, married Mary Page, daughter of Colonel John Page.

To George W. and Mary Frances (Irby) Morgan were born nine children: Mary, who married Judge William Chilton, of the Supreme Court of Alabama; Musadore, married Daniel Sayre; Irby, of whom further; Lucy, married General Erastus Burt; John Tyler, of note as United States Senator, and earlier as Confederate general; Elvira, who married Judge Chilton after the death of his first wife, who was her own sister Mary; Philander, married Miss Ragsdell; Cornelia, married Mr. Howard; Loretta, who died in her minority.

(VIII) Irby Morgan, son of George Washington and Mary Frances (Irby) Morgan, was born June 10, 1819, and died June 20, 1894. For forty years he was a wholesale merchant at Nashville, Tennessee. He married Julia Ann de Mowille, of a Huguenot family prominent in colonial Virginia. Her father, Peter de Mowille, born to gentlemanly station near Richmond, Virginia, graduated from the University of Virginia, and represented Rich-

mond in the Legislature when only twenty-two years old. He married Mary Winston, of one of the wealthiest families of Richmond; and on her 1,000 acre estate on the James River they entertained in manorial style. Peter de Moville had the finest hounds in the region, was one of the best shots in the State, and many were the guests they entertained during the social and hunting seasons. But financial misfortune overtook them. Many of their slaves were seized and sold, to meet plantation debts. Eventually, Peter de Moville, his wife, and their nine children, and their remaining slaves left Virginia, bound for Arkansas. They got no farther than Nashville, Tennessee, for there Peter de Moville died. His widow, still young, raised her large family in Nashville, and her daughter, Julia Ann, married Irby Morgan of that city.

To Irby and Julia Ann (de Moville) Morgan were born children as follows: William, Betty, Cornelia, Robert Franklin, of whom further; Judith, Mary Frances, Irby and Etta Lee. Judith Morgan married Dr. Thomas Osbond Summers. Their son, Thomas Maddin Summers, died at his post of duty in Moscow, Russia, while serving as Consul General of the United States during the trying days of the Kerensky Revolution of 1917. His widow, Natalie Summers, a lady of noble Russian birth, is now employed in the Department of State at Washington. Lionel, their son, married a daughter of Judge Jennings Bailey, of the District Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

(IX) Robert Franklin Morgan, son of Irby and Julia Ann (de Moville) Morgan, was born at Nashville, Tennessee, May 25, 1851. In 1871, he married Mary Eliza Neil, born March 7, 1852. He died in 1915, and his wife died four years earlier, in August, 1911. Their children were: Newton Franklin, born December 31, 1872, died September 16, 1873; Mary Frances, born June 26, 1874, and who married Joseph A. Gray, eldest son of the late Rev. William Crane Gray, Bishop of Florida; Matt Marshall, of whom more follows herein; Irby, born December 29, 1879, died September 27, 1922; Robert F., born January 4, 1882, died September 22, 1885; and Virginia Neil, born September 18, 1886, the last named now the wife of Bishop Campbell Gray of Northern Indiana. Mary Eliza (Neil) Morgan, mother of Matt Marshall Morgan, was an only sister of Matt Marshall Neil, a noted Tennessee lawyer, and for sixteen years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

(X) Matt M. (M. Marshall) Morgan, son of Robert Franklin and Mary Elizabeth (Neil) Morgan, was born December 11, 1876, at Nashville, Tennessee. Educated in the public schools of Nashville, at Montgomery Bell Academy and Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, he graduated from the law school of that university in 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar at Nashville, Tennessee.

In early manhood he gave considerable time to journalism, his journalistic record including service as city editor of the "Nashville Banner,"

managing editor of the Nashville "Tennessean," and a period in the National Capital as Washington correspondent of Tennessee dailies. He was three times elected president of the Nashville Press Club.

Mr. Morgan's record as Federal counsel in international law work began in 1915. From that year to 1918, he served the United States government as counsel and joint secretary of the American-British Claims Arbitration Commission at Washington. Following the World War, he became counsel for the United States in the prosecution of claims against other governments.

For about four years, 1918-22, Mr. Morgan was assistant to the solicitor of the Department of State, and while serving thus he compiled for the Paris Peace Conference, 1918, the American losses suffered in the World War. In 1922-23, he was chief counsel and assistant agent of the United States, Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany. Mr. Morgan prepared and presented to the German-American arbitration, as counsel for the United States, the Lusitania cases, the Lusitania Life Insurance cases, the Hull and Cargo Insurance group, the Charter group, and the Atlantic Coast Raid group. In 1925, he served the Federal government as special counsel for the United States before the American-British Claims Arbitration. In August and September, 1926, he was Acting Agent for the United States before the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany; and from this important legal work he went to the United States-Mexican Claims Commissions. He is now first assistant agent for the United States before these international commissions.

Mr. Morgan is the author of various briefs for the United States government before the Mixed Claims Commissions, including such subjects as Nationality, International Procedure, Survivorship at International Law of a Claim for Personal Injuries, Party Claimant in Death Cases, Right to Reclamation in Case of Death of Alien, Interest, Evidence, and other interesting subjects.

Mr. Morgan is a member of the American Bar Association and the American Society of International Law; a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. His fraternity is Kappa Alpha (Southern) and he belongs to various other organizations, among them the Tennessee Society, Sons of American Revolution, Southern Society of Washington, and the Izaak Walton League of America. His clubs are the Chevy Chase and National Press, of Washington. For nine years he was a member of the Metropolitan Club, also of Washington.

On December 26, 1903, Mr. Morgan married Anne Gresham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Mimmis Gresham of Columbus, Mississippi. Mrs. Morgan is of American Revolutionary ancestry through many lines, including those of Edwin Beverly Mason, Gresham, Colonel Joel Barnett, Merriwether, Tuttle and others. To Mr.

and Mrs. Morgan have been born two children: 1. Virginia, born on July 9, 1905, now Mrs. Robert Newby. Issue: A daughter, Anne Gresham. 2. Marshall, Jr., born September 10, 1909. He was educated at Central High School and Devitt School in Washington, and at the University of Virginia.

Mr. Morgan's official address is Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Residence is No. 3216 Klinge Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

COLLATERAL LINES:

(The Page Line)

Colonel John Page, of Virginia. Wife, Alice Luckin. His will dated March, 1686, was proved February 24, 1691, Henry Tyler witnessing. Their daughter, Mary Page, married Walter Childs, II. He was member House of Burgesses for James City County, 1658 and 1663.

(The Childs Line)

Colonel Walter Childs, Speaker of Virginia House of Burgesses in 1652, represented Charles City County in 1642-43 and James City County, 1645-52. He married Elizabeth, and died in 1653.

Their son, Walter, married Mary Page. His will, dated November 13, 1671. He died November 23, 1673.

Their daughter, Elizabeth, married, June 25, 1688, Henry Tyler, II.

(The Tyler Line)

Henry Tyler, progenitor, married Anne Orchard, widow.

Their son, Henry Tyler, II, married Elizabeth Childs, who died January 19, 1702—Bruton Register.

Their son, John Tyler, III (1689-1720), was of James City, Virginia. He married Elizabeth —.

Their son, John Tyler, IV (1715-73), of James City, Virginia, married Anne Contess, daughter of Dr. Louis Contess, a Huguenot who died in Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1729. John Tyler, IV, was Marshal of Admiralty Court.

Their daughter, Mary Tyler, married an Episcopal clergyman, Rev. William Irby. Her brother was Governor John Tyler (1748-1811), whose son, John Tyler, became President of the United States.

Mary Frances Irby, daughter of William and Mary (Tyler) Irby, was born January 31, 1795, and married George Washington Morgan.

Their son was Irby Morgan, grandfather of Matt Marshall Morgan, of Washington, D. C. Irby Morgan married Julia Ann de Mowille.

(The De Mowille Line)

A Huguenot family, which escaped from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in Henrico County, Virginia, after reaching this country. Samuel Lewis de Mowille, son of progenitor, followed maritime trade. Like George Washington's father, Samuel L. de Mowille cruised in his own deep-sea vessel, in search of foreign trade. He prospered, and his son, Peter de Mowille, was of high social station in Virginia. He

married Mary Winston, suffered financial reverses, moved westward, died in Nashville, Tennessee, where his widow and children thereafter lived. Their daughter, Julia Ann, married Irby Morgan (1819-94).

(The Winston Line)

Prominent Virginia family. Isaac Winston (1715-66) married Marianne Fontaine, whose father, Peter Fontaine (or de la Fontaine) is mentioned in Bishop Meade's "History of Virginia." So also is Isaac Winston.

Peter Winston, born, 1741, married Elizabeth Povall.

Their son, John Winston, married a Miss Austin.

Their daughter, Mary, or Marianne Winston, married Peter de Mowille. She was one of the wealthiest young women of Richmond. (See De Mowille above).

Their daughter, Julia Ann de Mowille, married Irby Morgan.

President John Tyler and General Winfield Scott were intimate friends of Peter de Mowille. John Tyler represented the adjoining county and gave Peter de Mowille and Mary Winston a wedding supper. Patrick Henry was a near relative of Peter Winston.

(The Clay Line)

Captain John Clay reached Virginia from England in 1613; his wife, Anne, arrived in 1623. He was granted 1,200 acres in Charles City County, Virginia.

Their son Charles (1638-86), married Hannah Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, Sr., of Henrico County, Virginia, a soldier of the Rebellion of 1676.

Henry Clay (1672-1760), married, in 1708, Mary Mitchell (1693-1777).

Their son, Henry Clay of South Parish, Cumberland County, married, in 1735, Lucy Green.

Their son, Henry (1736-1820), moved into Kentucky in 1787 and practiced medicine until death, in 1820. Original stone house of Dr. Clay still stands in Bourbon County, Kentucky. A tall man of commanding presence, Dr. Henry Clay wore "doublet and hose, knee breeches and buckles" until his death. He married, in 1754, Rachel Povall, daughter of General Povall of King George's army. She was born in 1739 and died in 1820 also.

Their daughter, Sallie Clay (1765-1842), cousin of the great Henry Clay, statesman, was married, in 1787, to Matthew Martin.

They were the great-great-grandparents of Matt Marshall Morgan, of Washington, D. C.

(The Edmiston (Edmondson) and McEwen Lines)

Major William Edmiston (Edmondson) was born in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1734, and died in 1822. He married (first) Martha Campbell, and (second) Margaret Montgomery. There were fifteen children, among them Mary Edmiston, born to William and Margaret (Montgomery)

Edmiston. Major Edmiston served in the French and Indian Wars, and with great distinction during the Revolution. He served in both the Virginia and South Carolina armies. At the battle of Kings Mountain, he was major of Colonel William Campbell's Virginia Regiment. Revolutionary records spell the name Edmondson. Eight members of that family were engaged in the battle of Kings Mountain, and three were killed. Major Edmiston was promoted on the field of battle, for valor. Before the Revolution, William Edmiston was reputed to be "the wealthiest man west of the Blue Ridge." He moved to Washington County, Virginia, before the Revolution, settling near Abington, with his wife, Martha Campbell. After her death, he married Margaret Montgomery.

Their daughter, Mary, married Rev. Ebenezer McEwen, a Presbyterian minister and large planter in Lincoln County, Tennessee.

Their daughter, Eliza McEwen (1808-73), married Rev. Matt Marshall (1804-74), of Mississippi.

They were the great-grandparents of Matt Marshall Morgan, of Washington, D. C.

(The Marshall and Martin Lines)

The Marshall family of Virginia is that from which John Marshall, third Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, sprang.

John Marshall, "of the Forest," married Elizabeth Markham. They begat two children, Thomas and Elizabeth. Thomas was the father of Chief Justice Marshall. Elizabeth married Abram Martin in 1744.

During the French and Indian War, her husband was with Colonel George Washington, on the way to Fort Duquesne, when her own plantation was raided "by the enemy." The following letter from this heroic woman to her brother, Colonel Thomas Marshall, is inspiring testimony of the courage of colonial women. It reads:

Dear Brother Thomas: We are in much confusion and distress, because of the burning of our outhouses last night. They have taken away every horse and fowl, and soon after they left the barns were found to be burning . . .

General Braddock and staff camped here last night. He informed father Martin that Abram (her husband) had taken his command to join Col. Washington, with General Braddock, on their way to Duquesne. I would it were so that you and Mary could come here for a while. Two of the children have measles; father Martin is sick with dysentery; and I am in bed with a baby three days old, and am too weak to get up. I fear the return of the enemy. . . . I have brought all the blacks into the house.

Your affectionate sister,

ELIZABETH MARSHALL MARTIN.

We have two guns.

Abram Martin, who married Elizabeth Marshall, was born February 7, 1716, was twenty-eight years old when he married, and was in the prime of life during the Braddock campaign, 1755. He returned safely, and shortly before the Revolutionary War moved from Virginia to Edgefield

District, South Carolina, and was killed by Indians, while locating lands under royal grants in Georgia, some time before the American Revolution began. His widow had the proud distinction of seeing her eight sons go into military service, seven of them as officers, and the youngest, Matt, as a private. A British officer is said to have once asked Elizabeth Martin how many of her sons were in the rebel forces. She answered proudly to the effect that seven were officers in the Revolutionary Army, and that she wished she had seven more sons to send to the defense of their country. Elizabeth Marshall Martin is one of three Martin women to receive honorable mention in Revolutionary history. The other two were Grace and Rachel Martin, wives of two sons of Elizabeth. (See "Distinguished Women," by Mrs. Hale, p. 410; "Daughters of America," by Phoebe Hannaford, pp. 48, 49; "History of Revolutionary Women," by Mrs. Ellet).

Matt Martin, youngest son of Abram and Elizabeth (Marshall) Martin, born December 26, 1763, married Sallie Clay, in 1787. She was born in 1765 and died in 1842, four years before her husband died. Matt Martin, born in Virginia, served in Virginia and South Carolina regiments during Revolution, lived in Edgefield District, South Carolina, in "Martin Town," about twenty miles from Augusta, Georgia, until 1807, when he moved into Tennessee, settling in Bedford County in 1808. There he died twenty-eight years later. Matt and Sallie (Clay) Martin had thirteen children.

Their daughter, Mary (Polly) Clay Martin, born in 1788, married, in 1800, John Marshall, born in 1773, son of John and Margaret (Carter) Marshall. This is the King Carter line.

Their son, Matt Marshall (1804-74), became a Presbyterian minister. He married Eliza McEwen of Fayetteville, Tennessee. She was born in 1808 and died in 1873.

Their daughter, Virginia Marshall (1831-1905), was married, in 1848, to Newton F. Neil (1816-1854). They had two children, Matt Marshall Neil, who for sixteen years was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee; and Mary Eliza Neil (1852-1911), who, in 1871, married Robert F. Morgan (1851-1915).

A son of Robert F. and Mary Eliza (Neil) Morgan is Matt Marshall Morgan of Washington, D. C.

From the Martin Clay and Marshall lines comes the distinguished Tillman family of Tennessee and Washington, D. C.

RIPPON LODGE—On the Richmond road, or rather half a mile off the road, between Woodbridge and Dumfries in Virginia, and facing the Potomac River in a region made sacred to Americans by the memory of George Washington, stands a very old Colonial house, "Rippon Lodge," which, until recently, was in a dilapidated state, but now fortunately has been restored by a distant kinsman of the first owner. Rippon Lodge preserves all its early beauty in architecture, furnishings and

(July 7, 1956 - I have written ^{W or}
about all these today to Joson Summers

Joson Summers - Rv. 14, Richmond }
Taught Algebra in 1913 } for
Irene Summers - Richmond } Mary
m. —————> Stoneham } Brightwell

Mary Brightwell - Richmond

Nell Howes

Nell Keyser - sister of Rev. Keyser
Taught in 1912-13?

Nell Mc Colm of City

Myrtle & Emil Brown

Leona Lykens, Alexandria, Va

m

Dr. Charles H. Morris

Opal Morris

{ Ernestine Blackwood, Single }
{ Mable " " }

Wagye Miller

b. Jan 8, 1894

m. Bernice Ferrell (Oct. 2, 1911)

Separated
a dau. Dorothy Louise Ferrell
of Logan, married but
living with her mother?

She took m. 2. —————

Barboursville, W. Va.,
June 28, 1956.

Dear Mrs. Embry:

In reply to your letter of June 25th
please inform me how many photo-
stats will be necessary to get
the complete article on the Morgan
family, and what will be the cost?

Very Truly,

F. B. Lambert.

(Includes Title page)

6 pages @ 70¢ per page - 4²⁰ plus
postage

This will be a negative and
you may have as many
copies as you wish made
from it. After you receive
the negatives in your
home town or anywhere
you wish.

Hermione N. Embry

Barboursville, W. Va.,

June 9, 1956.

Dear Mrs. Morris:

There was a family by the name of Loeys, who, about 1892, and earlier, lived on, or near the southeast corner of 22nd St. and 3rd Avenue, in Huntington. I wonder whether you knew them? If not, if you knew of any one who lived, near them, and who are yet living, I will thank you, to talk to him, or her, and see if you can learn anything about them.

Please don't put this off too long, and forget it.

Also don't forget the lists of teachers and pupils, at the old Third Avenue (Ensign) school.

George Wallace's book says John Wigel was city superintendent when my father was Principal of that school.

Very truly,
J. B. Lambert

Clerk's Office

Circuit Court of Amherst County

Wm. E. Sandidge, Clerk

Amherst, Virginia
June 20, 1956

Mr. F. B. Lambert
Barboursville, W. Va.

Dear Sir:-

As requested in your letter of June 18th, we have examined our marriage record index for Obediah Bias, also have checked to see if there were any wills or deeds made by him, but have been unable to find any.

To give you all of the information requested by you would require so much time that we are unable to go into that. If you have any particular person that you would like for us to check on we would be glad to do that.

Very truly yours,

Wm. E. Sandidge
Wm. E. Sandidge, Clerk

The Gideon Morgan Ancestry

Sir William Morgan lived, at Llanfabon, in Wales in the Fifteenth Century. He had a son, William Morgan, who was born there, in 1571. This son was apprenticed, to a master saddler, to learn this trade. Authorities are not agreed on whether William Morgan, the Third was the son of this William Morgan, but it is known that the latter had three sons, James, John, and Miles Morgan.

Sir William Morgan, in addition to the above sons, also had a daughter, Elizabeth Morgan, married William Morgan, a merchant of Divern, or Devirn (possibly Duffryn. They had a son Miles Morgan, who was the youngest. He was born, at Llandoff, Wales, in 1611; but, in that year the family moved to Bristol, where both their parents died, Elizabeth Morgan, in 1638, and William Morgan, ten years later. Their eldest son, was born, in Llandoff, Glamorgunshire, in 1607, and their youngest son, Miles Morgan, was born, at Landoff, in 1616.

The three brothers, John, James, and Miles Morgan, sailed, from Bristol, England, in March, 1636, in the Ship "Mary", and reached Boston, Massachusetts, in April of the same year.

John Morgan, is said to have left Boston, for the royal Colony of Virginia, disgusted, by what he called the austerity of the Puritans. Miles Morgan came as a member of Col. William Pyncheon's party, in founding the settlement of Springfield, Mass., thus becoming the progenitor of our American line, scious of recent generations, among whom was Pierpoint Morgan, of New York.

James Morgan is the progenitor of the line of Hall Marshall Morgan, of Washington, D. C.

I. Records show that James Morgan was recorded as a settler, at Sandy Bay, but he may have first settled, at Plymouth. Records farther show that he settled, at Roxbury, in 1641. There, on August 6, 1640, he married Margery Hill, of Roxbury. On May 10, 1643, James Morgan, became a freeman of that place, but in 1650, he removed to Pequot, which is now, New London, Connecticut. There, a houseler was assigned to him, and he built a homestead upon it. He sold this on Christmas Day of 1656 and shortly afterwards he removed across the river, with others of New London, Connecticut, to take up large tracts of land, now a part of Groton. Here he died in 1685, aged 75 years. More of his descendants have lived there, to the present generation.

James and Margery Hill Morgan were the parents of seven children, among whom were:

(II) Captain John Morgan, born March 30, 1645, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, later of Pequot and Groton. He moved to Preston, about 1692. He died in 1712, aged 67 years. He had the title of "Captain". On Nov. 16, 1665, he married Rachel Dymond, by whom he had seven children, among them James Morgan (of whom further). After her death he married a widow, Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Lt. Governor, William Jones, of New Haven, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Governor Eaton, by whom he had 3 children.

(III) James Morgan, son of Captain John, and Rachel (Dymond) Morgan, was born about 1680. He settled in Preston, and died there before Nov. 7, 1721, and had 5 children.

(IV) James Morgan Jr., second child of James and Bridget Morgan, was borne June 24, 1707. He married Mary Averill, to whom one child was born.

(V) Samuel Morgan, son of James and Mary (Averill) Morgan, was born, in May 1728. He married Rachel Kibby, and settled in Waterford, Connecticut. He died there Sept. 25, 1804. Both were buried, in New London, Connecticut.

(VI) Gideon Morgan, son of Samuel and Rachel (Kibby) Morgan, was born June 17, 1751, at Waterfield, Connecticut. On June 16, 1772, he married Patience Cogswell, daughter of Emerson Cogswell. Gideon Morgan remained in his native state (Connecticut) until after the Revolutionary War, during which, he served as a soldier. His name is upon the roster as a Corporal, of Captain Ebenezer Cocuch's Company of Col. Andrew Ward's regiment. In 1776 (See Orcutt, pp. 218). In later years, he moved his family, coming into Petersburg, Staunton, and Winchester records, Virginia.

His wife died in Staunton, but was buried, in Winchester. Gideon Morgan later moved to Kingston Tennessee, where he died Nov. 15, 1830, and was buried there. Seven children were born to Gideon and Patience (Cogswell) Morgan. They were:

1. Calvin Morgan
 m. Sarah Fackler
2. Gideon Morgan Jr.
 m. Margaret Sevier
3. Rufus Morgan
 m. Elizabeth Trigg
4. George Washington Morgan
 m. Mary Frances Irby
5. William Morgan
 m. Nancy Sewell
6. Luther Morgan
 m. Ann C. Dold

They settled, in Huntsville, Alabama, and later, moved to Arkansas, with his three sons:

1. Calvin Cogswell Morgan
2. Alexander Gibson Morgan
3. Samuel Gold Morgan

Calvin Cogswell Morgan, in 1823, came to Lexington, Kentucky, where he married Henrietta Hunt, daughter of John W. Hunt, of Lexington. Shw was 18 years old, at that time. In 1829, they settled on a farm, near Lexington, Kentucky. He was the oldest of six brothers, five of whom, devoted themself s and all they had to the cause of the southern confederacy. They were:

1. General John Hunt Morgan.
2. Calvin C. Morgan.
3. Col. Richard Morgan.
4. Major Carlton Morgan.
5. Lieutenant Thomas Morgan.

On Dec. 4, 1862, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, John Hunt Morgan married 2nd Miss Martha Ready, daughter of Charles Ready. She was called "Mattie" by her family.

He had first married Rebecca Gratz Bruce, Nov. 21, 1848. (The marriage license is found, in Fayette county, in marriage license Bk. 2, Fayette Co., Kentucky Ct., P. 106.) She died July 21, 1861. General John Hunt Morgan was killed, near Greeneville, Tennessee, Sept. 4, 1864, thus ending one of the most colorful figures, in the Civil War, and one of the greatest heroes of all the south.

John Hunt Morgan had five brothers and one sister:

1. Calvin Morgan Jr.
2. Richard Morgan.
3. Charlton Morgan.
4. Thomas (Tom) Morgan.
5. Key Morgan.
6. Henrietta Morgan
 a. Basil W. Duke.

Samuel Dold Morgan, an uncle of John Hunt Morgan, lived in Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Millia Porter Morgan of Columbia, Tennessee is or was a grand-daughter of Samuel Dold Morgan.

Gideon Morgan was a relative of Daniel Morgan, of the Revolutionary War. He is said to have founded townships, in New York, before settling in Kingston, Tennessee, on the Clinch River.

Here he opened a store and built a large brick house.

Calvin Cogswell Morgan died leaving an estate of nearly a million dollars (He died in 1849). See Will Bk. 2, P. 351362, Fayette County, Kentucky, Lexington.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE

JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN
OLIVER PERRY CHITWOOD
CHARLES HENRY AMBLER
WILSON PORTER SHORTRIDGE
WALLACE CARLTON MURPHY
DOROTHY LOUISE MACKAY
CAROLINE LEWIS SHANKS
LYDIA LOTHROP
JOHN DONALD BARNHART
EVALYN SPURGEON DIXON
CARL M. FRASURE
CYRIL E. SMITH

West Virginia University

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

April 22, 1929

Mr. F. B. Lambert
Guyan Valley High School
Branchland, West Virginia

My dear Lambert:

I was greatly pleased to receive your letter of April 18 indicating that you may be able to get matters straightened for certification and also that you have been so successful in pulling the high school out of the mud. I congratulate you and wish you continued success.

Judging from my last view of you I suspect you have considerable energy remaining. I suggest, however, that you are almost reaching the age when you ought to be less strenuous and take life easier.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,



JMC/mf

*Herald-Adv.
Sunday June 3, 1956.*



PAUL J. MIDKIFF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jennings O. Midkiff, of Branchland, was graduated May 25 from the West Virginia School for the Deaf in Romney. He was outstanding in athletics during his school years having been named to the All State Football Team in 1954. Paul J. Langan, editor of the International Journal for the Blind, delivered the commencement address.

Your Friends by And Mine Watt Smith

One of the early white children born in the vicinity of what is now Buffalo, W. Va. was Peyton Oldaker. He was born near Buffalo in 1797, according to his great-grandson, Thomas Rymer of the Post Office. As early as 1834 he was building or planning to build a mill for which he got out 7,000 feet of timber at a cost of \$72.50. This was increased by \$11.50 for 11½ days of hauling, and by \$7 for preparing a place for framing. Mr. Oldaker was an assiduous bookkeeper and he recorded the events of his own life as well as those of his neighbors. On March 3, 1835, he charged Rebekah Johnson \$16 for raising and covering a house, and \$1 for hauling one load from the company store, also \$4 for two days with a boat, \$2 for a trip with a wagon and team to Red House Shoals. When he was not occupied otherwise, Mr. Oldaker worked on the farm. He credits himself with two days digging potatoes at \$1.50, one day cutting cane, 75 cents, one day for husking corn, 75 cents, and one day for picking beans, for 75 cents. He planted corn for a half a day and got 37 cents for it. He got the same amount for a half a day of cutting potatoes, and \$2 for two days replanting corn and \$3.75 for hoeing corn.

He apparently became a merchant, for on February 2, 1835, he charged Albert Davis one dollar for a pair of cow shoes. That is something new to me but I find in the Oldaker book several references to cow shoes as well as horse shoes. In 1850 he had several transactions with a person he describes as Sary Oldaker who wove 27 yards of "linning" for him, 27 yards of cotton and spent six days weaving "linny". On the other side of the account, he sheared six sheep for her at five cents per sheep. H. Burch was one of his customers and he charged him 12 cents for sharpening one plowshare and 25 cents for a half day of hauling by oxen. On January 20, 1837 John Wallace worked for him for three days at 50 cents a day.

Mr. Oldaker built a mill, though there is little reference to it in the account book Tom Rymer brought down from Putnam County. The mill is said to have stood on its original site until 1947. George Chapman was a customer of Mr. Oldaker on July 26, 1837 and again on July 30 of the same year. Mr. Oldaker had a great deal to do with oxen, which he persisted in spelling oxlon. On November 6, 1837 he sold to John Wallace one-half bushel of golden meal for 50 cents. Obviously the corn meal price at that time was one dollar a bushel and there was considerable movement in corn meal. Ryan Oldaker bought from Peyton Oldaker on March 27, 1838 two pounds of tobacco at 37 cents per pound. A while later the book records the sale of a plug of tobacco for 50 cents. On May 10, 1838 Peyton Oldaker paid \$1 for a passage on a boat, but he doesn't say where he

What Goes On Here Years Shift Old Scenes

By JAMES R. HAWORTH

We go roving in all sorts of places, and many of the people we encounter are old-timers. Sometimes their memories lack detailed completeness, but they are always interesting and welcome.

For example, the other day a retired C. & O. man came up with the observation that the "whippoorwill" whistle, familiar all over the C. & O. system in the days of steam locomotives, was originated by Charles Hatch of Huntington, an early C. & O. engineer. We don't know how to go about checking that one. "Whoever originated it, it certainly was a wonderful union of mechanics and poetry.

Then we met an acquaintance who wanted to know if we had ever been in the attic of the original First Presbyterian Church, now a part of the back end of the newer structure. We never have, and it's too late now on account of rheumatic joints.

Things like that come up all the time.

Now comes a long-time friend who hands us a bit of paper on which he had typewritten some memoranda of people and things that have vanished from the current urban scene. He listed:

1. Gypsies. They are still around. We passed a gypsy camp up near St. Albans only the other day.

2. Peanut roasters with miniature steam engine, whistle and clown turning the barrel of peanuts. The best known hereabouts was operated by a gentleman named Jewett — Will Jewett, as we recall — whose location was Fourth avenue and Ninth street. He had a pony that would draw the outfit from West Huntington uptown and then trot back to his barn all by himself.

3. Torch-light election parades. We got too sophisticated for them in the late 1920s.

4. The Little German Band. They went out when the phonograph came in.

5. The organ grinder with a monkey that would doff his cap for a penny. Last time we saw him was in 1907 on the university campus at Morgantown in front of Woodburn Hall. There was also a man with a dancing bear.

6. The umbrella man. We remember him. His name was Lieberman, and he sat on the front porch steps putting new ribs in umbrellas. No doubt he has gone indoors.

7. The scissors and knife grinder. We didn't know his name, but he hasn't been round for 40 years. The mechanical age got him. He rang a hand bell and carried his grindstone on his back. He couldn't compete with power-driven machinery, and is gone.

8. Hokey-pokey. That might have been Joe Snider, who sold small slabs of primitive ice cream for a penny apiece. His street cry was "Hokey-pokey, five a cake, up the river and down the lake." It was illogical but melodious.

9. Blacksmith shops. E. O. Adkins has one at 3237 Bradley road. There may be others, but this one is the only one we know of.

Our friend had a lot more examples of vanished Americans, but space runs out.

We raise an inquiry of our own. Who remembers these games the boys used to play on the dusty streets, or the "commons" or the river bank in the long summer afternoons and evenings: "Broker and Merchant," "Stink Base," "Duck on a Rock," "Knock the Wicket," "Run, Sheep, Run," and "Shinny"?

Fifty Years Ago

The city council on May 25, 1906, approved issuance of a building permit to Wild & Boette for a business building at the southwest corner of Third avenue and Sixteenth street to cost \$5,700. Miss Imogene Burns won the Queen of the Carnival contest, with Miss Flora Saunders second. William Mootz of Huntington planned to open a bakery in Milton as soon as installation of ovens in the J. H. Harshbarger building was completed.

Fri. 5-25-56 Deaths And

ALBERT MCLELLAN — Fifty-five years old, 1712 Franklin Avenue, who died Wednesday in a Huntington hospital, will be buried in Ridgeland Cemetery following funeral services at 2 P. M. tomorrow at the Eighteenth Street Baptist Church with the Rev. John McKinn and the Rev. R. L. Nelson officiating. The body has been taken to the residence from the Wallace Funeral Home at Baltimore.

ELIJAH L. ADAMS — Seventy years old, of Huntington, who died yesterday morning in a Huntington hospital, will be buried in the Flowers Cemetery following funeral services at 2 P. M. tomorrow at the Mount Union Methodist Church with the Rev. O. S. Pyles officiating. Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Mary E. Adams; three daughters, Mrs. Julia Ann Skelton of Baltimore, Mrs. Reba Jean Edelkamp of Pompano Beach Fla., and Mrs. Genevieve Mae Potter of Huntington; five sons, Roy and Willard Adams of Chicago, Valca Adams of Cincinnati, and Don and Olen Adams of Huntington; a brother, Henry Adams of Huntington; two sisters, Mrs. Letha Holderby of Baltimore and Mrs. Nona Snider of Huntington and 22 grandchildren. The body has been taken to the home of Mrs. Potter, 1617 Twelfth Avenue, from the Reger Funeral Home.

Jan. 6-25-56

H. D. Jones 6-5-56
C. C. Clutts Is Dead At 68; Merchant For Half Century

C. C. Clutts, 68, of Greenbottom, a merchant there for 50 years, died yesterday morning at his home after a long illness.

Funeral services will be conducted at 2:30 P. M. tomorrow at Chapman's Mortuary by his nephew, the Rev. Charles Bowles of Birmingham, Ala. Burial will be in the Greenbottom Cemetery.

Active pallbearers will be J. B. Frazier, Fred Clary, Bill Scarberry, William Gustin, Theodore Bowman and Keister Rardin.

Honorary pallbearers will be Harry Austin, Cliff Stewart, Sam Clift, Mike Casey, Max Biederman, Jay Holley, W. M. Martin, Judge John W. Hereford, H. W. Sammons, A. Kingery, Chauncey

Neal, Frank Baumgardner, Harry Curry, Travis Wells, Edgar Pinkerman, Leo Stephens, Howell Dickey, Herman Leap, Noel McFann, W. R. Maynard, C. C. Dickey, H. S. Benedict, Edgar Berry, W. H. Kyle, Paul Turman, Curt Maynard, Jennings Ward and Gilbert Benedict.

Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Lillian McClure Clutts; one son, C. Lucian Clutts at home; one brother, R. W. Clutts of Lakeland, Fla., and Greenbottom, and several nieces and nephews.

The body is at the mortuary.

Coal Grove, O., 6-25-56.
(Dear Mr. Lambert): 415 Marion Pike, Brantford,
I'll try to give you a few historical
facts concerning the Busseys.

Three brothers around the 1798 or 1800
were banished from France because
they were on the wrong political side
and they came across to Virginia, then
they were the Busseaus. They settled
in Virginia and bought land.

Our great-grandfather Henry Bussey
married a Virginia girl named
Mary Stanhope. My grandfather Henry
Stanhope Bussey was born and raised
there in Dinwiddie County, Virginia,
and when a young man came to Louisa,
Kentucky. He married Christina Regina
Mueller, and they had 7 children - Cecilia,
Lidia, Uncle Fred, my dad Thomas,
Fremont Randall(?), Dr. Joe Bussey and
Uncle Sam. Maybe you remember Aunt
Lydia. She married Dr. Hutchinson and
lived in Marion quite awhile. That
was before my "remembering time",
but Mother and Dad have told me that
Uncle Fred and my dad married sisters.
They were Mary and Jane Stewart, whom
you remember, I suspect, if you lived
in Marion.

Uncle Fred had three children - Kate, Dick, and Louise and only Louise is living.

Dad's and Mother's children were Dr. Harry, myself, Earl, Evelyn and Doris. All living except Harry.

I told Earl about your wanting to know about the Busseys, and he couldn't remember you either.

Was Bob Thorne Lambert a relative? Were your father and mother Black Hock and Amy Lambert? Did you have a brother Tom who married Sarah Irwan Jacks? And they now live in Huntington. Also did you have a half-brother named George White and a sister named Effie?

I saw in the Huntington paper an account of your 60th wedding anniversary and the pictures. Was your wife a Peyton from above Marion?

Margaret Lambert, daughter of Bob Thorne and half sister of Sarah, married Kay Peyton. I wonder if they were of the same family.

Earl, my brother says that if you aren't the Lambert I have asked about, he just can not place you. I just wonder if you will ever

(1) be able to separate those questions and get any sense whatever from my statements.

Earl, my brother, lives on our home place at Marion.

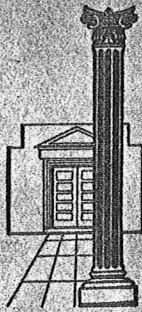
I live at Coalgrove, the last street to the right (Marion Pike) before you cross the bridge into Dronton.

Louise Bussey Boggs lives at Leo Road, Route 2, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Louise has 2 daughters and 3 Grand Children. She isn't very well.

Sincerely,

Pansy B. Longshore.



LEXINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY . . . Lexington, Kentucky

June 25, 1956

Virginia Hayes
Librarian

F.B. Lambert
Barboursville, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Lambert:

We regret to say that it will be impossible to take our very valuable newspapers to Louisville or Cincinnati for photostats. The Board of Trustees will not permit this. Rowe Blueprint Co. at 131 Church Street is near the Library and we have our man wait for the papers while the prints are made.

The University of Ky. has microfilm made, you will need to have access to a library where you can use the film on a library reader.

The girl who does this work at the University is on vacation. I have not answered your communications because I wanted to see what she could do for you. The University does not as a rule do commercial work.

It will be hard for us to go through the papers and pick just what you want from them. Sorry we cannot be of more service.

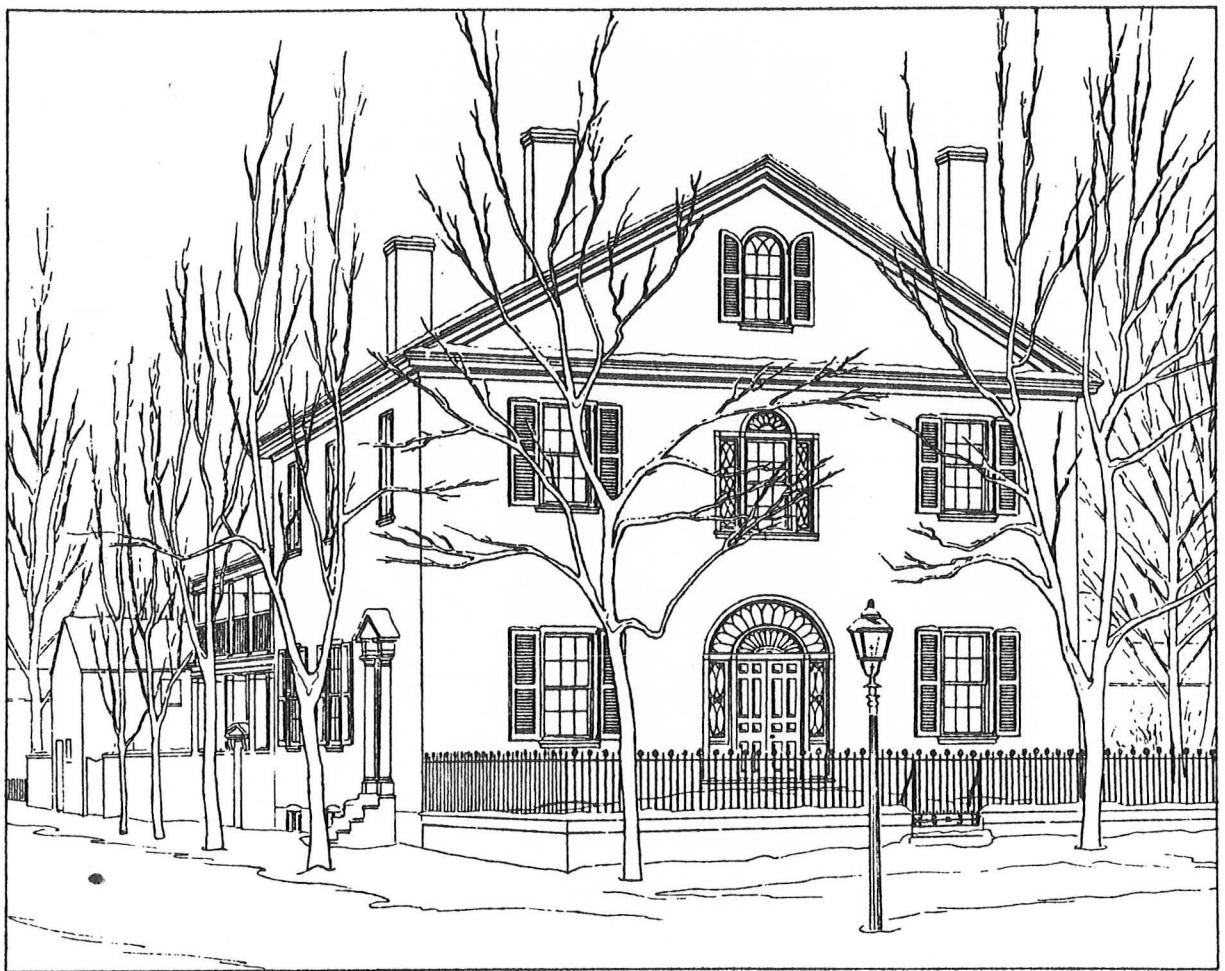
Sincerely,

Virginia Hayes
Virginia Hayes
Librarian

VH/dh

100
29

The
HUNT-MORGAN
HOUSE



Lexington, Kentucky



General John Hunt Morgan

The Hunt-Morgan House

by

Burton Milward



with

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES

AND DRAWINGS

by

Clay Lancaster

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF HISTORIC LEXINGTON AND FAYETTE COUNTY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

1955

FOREWORD

The Foundation for the Preservation of Historic Lexington and Fayette County was formed in April, 1955, after one of the oldest and most distinguished homes in the city had been razed. This was a house on the southwest corner of Second and Mill Streets in which, at various times, lived Thomas Hart, John Bradford, John Hunt Morgan and his wife, and Miss Laura Clay.

A sympathy with the aims of the Foundation and a desire to assist in a small way in the restoration of the comparatively few remaining historic buildings in Fayette County led to the writing of this booklet.

Readers who are interested in a more complete account of the career of General Morgan will find Cecil F. Holland's *Morgan and His Raiders* an accurate biography. J. Winston Coleman's *Lexington and the Civil War* is a most interesting chronicle of a critical period in the life of this city.

I am deeply indebted to Thomas D. Clark of the University of Kentucky, to Mr. Coleman, and to my wife, Frances Newell Milward, for their advice and assistance in the preparation of the manuscript, and to Frank F. Roberts for his careful checking of the proofs.

Special appreciation is due to Clay Lancaster, whose guidance has been invaluable to me and who has prepared architectural notes and illustrations for this pamphlet.

Burton Milward
Lexington, Kentucky
October 7, 1955.

The Hunt-Morgan House

JOHN WESLEY HUNT, Kentucky's first millionaire, built and lived in this house. Here also lived John Hunt Morgan, Thunderbolt of the Confederacy and developer of modern cavalry tactics, and here Thomas Hunt Morgan, winner of the Nobel Prize for his contributions to the field of genetics, spent his boyhood.

Legend, and many published accounts, have attributed the design of the house to the talented Baltimore architect, Benjamin Latrobe, but historical documentation for this belief is lacking, and both Rexford Newcomb and Clay Lancaster, authorities on Kentucky architecture, reject the idea¹.

Hunt purchased the lot early in 1814 and later that year probably built the main part of the house, with its attractive doorway on Mill Street and a courtyard and second-story porch on the Second Street side. The rear portion of the house, in effect almost a separate building, was added in the 1840's, Lancaster believes, as a servants' quarters.

Hunt's office occupied the front room of the residence, and old photographs show a handsome doorway opening from it onto Second Street. It was many years later that the wall of this room and the bedroom above it were replaced by the present "bay."

The old stable, still standing with its horse stalls and carriage space, dates back to a very early period, perhaps to the time when Hunt built the house².

Mill Street had been opened only a few years when Hunt bought the southern part of the block known as Outlot No. 5 from Thomas January and built his home there. In front of it was the College Square, campus of Transylvania

University, and just across Second Street was the house in which Henry Clay in 1799 had married Lucretia Hart, daughter of Thomas Hart, one of Lexington's most prominent pioneers, and where John Bradford, Kentucky's first printer, spent his last years.

Prior to 1805 or 1806, neither Mill nor Market Street extended north of Second, and the College Square included ground now taken by these two streets. Many years later, William A. Leavy in his *Memoir of Lexington and Its Vicinity* wrote that Thomas January's rope walk and hemp house were in the lot extending from Second to Third between the Square and Broadway, while Jimmy Kerns' rope walk was on the opposite side of the campus, his property also covering an entire square³.

"The college lot," Leavy recalled, "extended to each of these rope walks east & west (and) had a post and rail fence on the front and rear, i. e., on Second and Third Streets." Third Street in those days, he said, was but a lane⁴.

Peter January and his son, Thomas, had obtained Outlot No. 5 in the original distribution of lots in the newly laid out town of Lexington⁵ and held a deed signed March 16, 1790, by the "gentleman trustees"⁶. On this square, somewhere in the vicinity of Broadway and New Street, they built what is said to have been the first brick house in Lexington, and their hemp processing establishment.

Thomas January obtained full title to the property in 1806⁷ and on February 11, 1814, conveyed a corner of it to Hunt. This old deed, handwritten in an early book in the Fayette County Clerk's office⁸, mentions that January's property was "generally known by the name of Mount Hope," the name which even yet designates the handsome Gratz residence, with its magnificent doorway, a half-block to the north of the Hunt-Morgan house.

John Wesley Hunt, born of English ancestry in Tren-

ton, New Jersey, in August 1773, and left motherless at the age of 15, came West with his brother, Abijah, and settled in the frontier town of Lexington by 1794, when they opened a store and prospered. The brother, however, moved on to Mississippi in 1800⁹.

John was blessed with a genius for business and his interests rapidly widened to include the manufacture of hemp products, the importing and exporting of goods of many kinds, farming, the breeding of fine race horses, land speculation and other enterprises. He rapidly amassed a fortune unprecedented in Kentucky and was at one time associated with John Jacob Astor and other Eastern financiers¹⁰.

A Whig, Hunt was a supporter of Henry Clay, and, like Clay, was a staunch friend of Transylvania University, of which he was a trustee and for which he helped finance the construction of historic Morrison College. He also was a founder of the Lunatic Asylum, one of the earliest in America; was for a time postmaster; served as a vestryman of Christ Church, Episcopal, when the parish was formed in 1808; and was interested in the building of the first railroad out of Lexington. When he died on August 21, 1849, a victim of cholera, he left an estate appraised at nearly \$887,000¹¹.

Hunt had married Catherine Grosch, a native of Frederick, Maryland, and a cousin of Francis Scott Key, author of *The Star Spangled Banner*. They became the parents of 12 children, among them Charlton, who during his brief life of 35 years was elected the first mayor of the city, promoted the opening of the first public school in 1834, and was regarded as one of the most prominent lawyers and eloquent orators of Kentucky¹².

A daughter, Theodosia, the "most fascinating and most courted, the pride of the whole family," married George F.

Strother, a wealthy Virginian in 1825¹³. They made their home in Europe and there reared and educated their children in an "approved continental manner"¹⁴.

Another daughter was Henrietta, born December 7, 1805.

While the Hunt family was spending happy and increasingly prosperous years in their new home, today sometimes called Hopemont, Luther Morgan was engaged in the retail business in Huntsville, Alabama, a town which apparently had close economic ties with Lexington. In 1823, his 21-year-old son, Calvin C. Morgan, came to Lexington and on September 24 took Henrietta Hunt as his bride¹⁵.

They returned to Huntsville, where their first child, John Hunt Morgan, was born on June 1, 1825, and where they remained until 1829, when they came to Lexington to reside on and manage a farm Hunt owned on the Tates Creek Road¹⁶. Here they reared their family of six boys and two girls and found time to travel extensively.

John Hunt Morgan entered Transylvania at the age of 16 and during his student days spent much time with his grandfather at Hopemont. A restless, somewhat undisciplined youth, he was not outstanding as a student, and his escapades eventually led to his suspension from college for the remainder of a semester. So far as is known, this ended his formal education.

In 1846 John and his brother, Calvin, as well as their uncle, Alexander Morgan, enlisted in the First Kentucky Cavalry to fight in the War with Mexico, and on July 6 left Lexington. The company had proceeded no farther than Louisville before John was made a lieutenant.

The three Morgans, delayed by illness, reached Mexico in time to take part in the Battle of Buena Vista, where the uncle lost his life. The regiment was mustered out July 8, 1847, at New Orleans, and the two boys returned to Ken-

tucky, where John became active in business¹⁷.

The following year, on November 21, he married Rebecca Gratz Bruce¹⁸, who was the daughter of John and Margaret Bruce and lived in the old Hart residence across Second Street. Only 18 years old, Rebecca was described as "a quiet, frail girl with an appealing, childlike face"¹⁹.

After the death of John Wesley Hunt in 1849, Calvin and Henrietta Morgan moved from the farm to Hopemont.

In September of 1853, the infant son of John and Rebecca Morgan died, and she became an invalid until her death just after the outbreak of the Civil War. During their married life they lived with her family, but Morgan is said to have visited his mother daily.

One of John Hunt Morgan's strongest interests was the social and military company, the Lexington Rifles²⁰, which he organized in 1857 and which included in its roster some of the town's prominent young men. Their uniforms were "frock coats with green cloth, green pants with one-half inch gold lace" and blue caps²¹, and they drilled regularly on the public square.

Occasionally during the ante-bellum period Morgan's colorful and well-drilled company was invited to one of the spas which flourished in Central Kentucky and attracted prosperous families from throughout the South during the summer months.

"In order to vary the amusements and enliven the diversions of the watering places," J. Winston Coleman has written²², "outside attractions were now and then brought in. During the summer of 1858, Captain John Hunt Morgan and his Lexington Rifles . . . visited Crab Orchard Springs, with their bright and shining uniforms, tail coats, braided trousers, cross-belts and fancy head-gear and held a number of colorful drills and reviews." Coleman quotes the *Kentucky Statesman*, a newspaper of that time, as saying that "each

man . . . was a model of decorum and propriety, and each soldier seemed alive to that esprit de corps which excited among all a rivalry of decorous deportment."

The next summer the Rifles were invited to Blue Licks Springs for a Fourth of July celebration, and the *Lexington Observer and Reporter* thought it wise to admonish "all beautiful 'young sixteens' at the Springs to guard well their hearts"²³.

John's sister, Kitty, on July 19, 1859, married Colonel Ambrose P. Hill²⁴ who later was to become a lieutenant general in the Army of Northern Virginia and command a corps in the Battle of Gettysburg and the Wilderness.

Morgan's business enterprises were thriving in this pre-war period, he was active in Masonic and civic affairs, as his grandfather had been; he was captain of the Union Volunteer Fire Company, a member of the City Council and the School Board, a contributor to *Transylvania*, and a communicant of Christ Church²⁵.

The pleasant days, however, were rapidly drawing to a close and the outbreak of war became inevitable. The Confederacy was formed in February 1861; Fort Sumter was fired upon on April 12, but Kentucky as a state remained neutral. Not so, many of its citizens, and sentiment in the Blue Grass was sharply divided.

Although the Morgan family was solidly for the South and John raised the Confederate flag over his hemp house, other matters occupied them in part during this summer. On June 18, John's other sister, Henrietta, was married to Basil Duke²⁶, who, like Hill, was to rise to the rank of general in the Confederate Army. Then, on July 21, Rebecca Bruce Morgan died, and was buried in her family's lot in the Lexington Cemetery beside the grave of their infant son.

Most of the members of the Lexington Rifles were Southern sympathizers and they drilled intensively on the

courthouse square until Union troops were dispatched to seize their weapons. Morgan and most of his men then slipped quietly out of Lexington, with their guns, on the night of September 20 and early the following morning²⁷, at Bowling Green they joined the command of General Simon Bolivar Buckner. Morgan retained his rank of captain, with Basil Duke as his lieutenant and a brother, Tom Morgan, in the squadron.

Only three times thereafter did John Hunt Morgan return to Lexington, each time at the head of troops.

The fortunes of the Confederacy were at a high peak when Morgan joined General Ephraim Kirby-Smith's invasion of Kentucky, intended to bring this state permanently to the Southern cause, and on September 4, 1862, Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan and his hard-riding raiders entered Lexington to be greeted, it is said, by nearly the whole population.

Plans were made for the permanent occupation of the city and for an invasion of Ohio, but were not carried through, and Morgan's command was engaged in numerous skirmishes to delay advancing Union forces. After the bloody Battle of Perryville on October 8 in which his unit was not involved, he screened the Rebel retreat to Tennessee.

The Yankee commanders in Kentucky undoubtedly thought they were through with Morgan, but on October 19 he suddenly returned, and surprised and routed the Fourth Ohio Regiment, which was camped at Ashland, home of Henry Clay. In this "Battle of Ashland," John's cousin, G. Washington Morgan, was wounded and was carried to Hope-mont, where he died October 28. John's stay again was brief, and after thoroughly disrupting the Northern troops, he began the march back to Tennessee.

These were the days when there still was glamour in the war for Morgan's Men, when their dashing sorties brought

joy to Southern hearts and filled the North with fear. These were the days and these the rides that inspired Basil Duke to write, in his *Song of the Raid*:

Then ho! for the Blue Grass —
And welcome the chance —
No matter the danger
That bids us advance;
The odds must be heavy
To turn or deter
The lads who make war
With the pistol and spur!²⁸.

While he was stationed in Tennessee, Morgan met the attractive Martha Ready of Murfreesboro, and successfully courted her despite the interruptions caused by his military duties, including his participation in the costly Battle of Shiloh, where Kentucky's General Albert Sidney Johnston died.

The couple was married December 14, 1862, by the Episcopal soldier-bishop, Leonidas Polk, with four Confederate generals as groomsmen²⁹. Six days later, Morgan left his 21-year-old bride to launch his famous and successful Christmas Raid, in which his cavalry covered 500 miles in 14 bitter winter days, destroyed the trestleworks of the L. & N. Railroad at Muldraugh Hill, and cut the vital supply line of the Union Army³⁰.

On July 2, 1863, General Morgan, now with 2,400 men, entered Kentucky again, this time headed for Indiana. There was brisk fighting along the way and at Lebanon, Kentucky, young Tom Morgan was killed. After crossing the Ohio, Morgan's force was pursued through Southern Ohio and scattered, and the General and his few remaining men were forced to surrender. He and his officers — among

them his brothers, Calvin, Charlton and Richard, and his brother-in-law, Duke — were confined in the Ohio State Penitentiary, where their beards and hair were shorn and the General was denied all privileges, including that of seeing his mother when she came up from Lexington.

Despairing of exchange, Morgan and six of his captains escaped on November 27, 1863, and made their way South, the General rejoining his wife at Danville, Virginia, at Christmas. During his imprisonment, she had fled from Tennessee and had become ill, and the baby she was expecting was born dead.

In June of 1864, Morgan made his final visit to Lexington, coming here during a raid that was reminiscent of his slashing, swift attacks of two years earlier. He remained only a short time before moving on to Cynthiana, which he captured, only to be defeated when additional Federal troops arrived.

It was on one of these visits, according to a persistent local legend, that John Morgan rode his horse through the door of his mother's home to greet her, and galloped out the back when pursuing Yankees appeared.

On the morning of September 4, 1864, the Williams house in which Morgan was staying at Greenville, Tennessee, was surrounded by Union soldiers and he was shot down as he attempted to escape.

Of his death, General Duke later wrote, "Surely men never grieved for a leader as Morgan's men sorrowed for him"³¹. The tall, broad-shouldered, solidly built Morgan, bearded and handsome, did indeed inspire a strong loyalty and respect in the men who, so long as they lived, were proud to call themselves Morgan's Men.

On April 17, 1868, John Hunt Morgan's body was brought from Richmond, Virginia, where it had been buried, and was taken to Christ Church. There, "after a dirge being

sung by the choir, the beautiful and impressive service of the Episcopal Church was read by Reverend J. S. Shipman," the rector³².

At noon the funeral procession formed, led by the chief marshal, Major B. G. Thomas, and including Morgan's old squadron on foot, a Masonic delegation, comrades and others on horseback, and many citizens in carriages. The cortege passed along Main Street to the Lexington Cemetery where the body of the General and that of Lieutenant Thomas H. Morgan, which a few weeks before had been brought from Lebanon, were laid in the same grave³³, close by the monument of John Wesley Hunt and but a short distance from the hill on which stands the towering memorial to Henry Clay.

The four remaining brothers — Richard, Calvin, Charlton and Key — all fought with the Confederacy and all returned alive, as did Basil Duke. Kitty Morgan's husband, General A. P. Hill, however, was killed at Petersburg, Virginia, on April 2, 1865.

Charlton had married Ellen Key Howard, a granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, and on September 25, 1866, at Hopemont, they became the parents of a son, Thomas Hunt Morgan, who was destined to be one of the world's great scientists and teachers.

The boy was educated at the University of Kentucky (then State College) and Johns Hopkins University, taught at Bryn Mawr College and Columbia University, and from 1928 to 1941 was director of the Kerckhoff Laboratories of the Biological Sciences at California Institute of Technology. His summers from 1907 to 1944 were spent at Woods Hole, Cape Cod, where he continued his research in the Marine Laboratory.

"The greatest contribution of Dr. Morgan," according to Wendell H. Stephenson³⁴, "was his clarification of the laws and mechanics of heredity, and of the mutation of species.

He and his associates were the first definitely to locate the genes, the guiding heredity units of the chromosomes which determine characteristics in animal and plant life."

Equally important, perhaps, was his ability to teach and to inspire his students and fellow workers, and he drew about him a corps of devoted scientists. As Dr. Stephenson says, "just as 'Morgan's Men' in the days of the Confederacy wrought havoc with enemies of the South," so "in a later generation another group of 'Morgan's Men' — biological scientists — made war upon ignorance and superstition."

For his great work he received innumerable degrees and honors from universities and scientific societies of many countries, among them in 1939 the Copley Medal of the Royal Society of London, and in 1933 the Nobel Prize in Medicine, with a stipend of \$40,000. He is the only Kentuckian ever to win the Nobel award.

In 1936 the University of Kentucky paid tribute to him upon his 70th birthday, and the bronze plaque on the front of Hopemont, his boyhood home, was unveiled. He died December 4, 1945.

Henrietta Hunt Morgan — daughter of old John Wesley Hunt, widow of Calvin C. Morgan and mother of the General — lived to the age of 85, long enough to see her talented grandson started on his promising career in science. After her death on September 7, 1891, the home passed to the recently widowed Katherine Grosch Reid, daughter of Charlton Hunt³⁵, who resided there until her death in 1911, for the first time, it was sold out of the family.

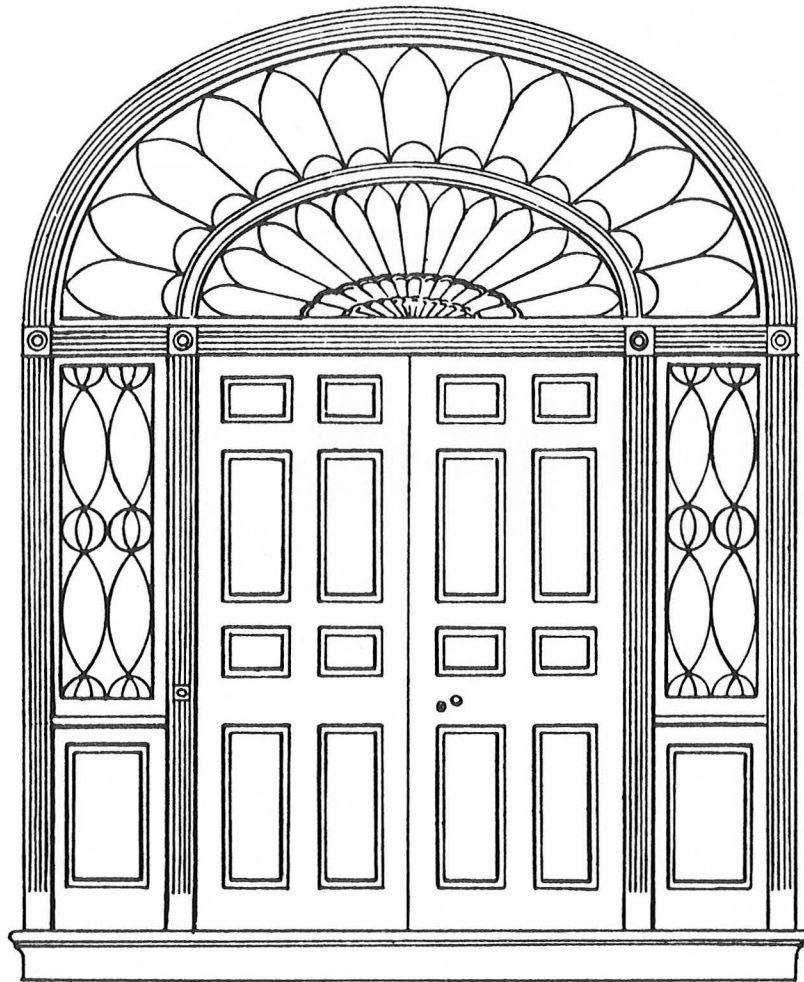
It was purchased at public auction November 4, 1911³⁶, by Mrs. Hermine C. G. Johnstone of Brooklyn, New York, who returned here to live. She was a member of the Gratz family and a sister of Mrs. Jere R. Morton of Mount Hope.

In 1930, Mrs. Johnstone opened the house to the pub-

lic as a privately owned museum, displaying in it many relics of General Morgan and the Confederacy³⁷.

Fifteen years later she conveyed the property to her daughter, Mrs. Cary J. Thomas³⁸, who for several years leased it as an apartment building for members of the Transylvania College faculty. In 1955, she sold it to the newly organized Foundation for the Preservation of Historic Lexington and Fayette County to be restored and preserved as a shrine and memorial to three of Lexington's most noted citizens and to a century and a half of romance³⁹.

THE HUNT-MORGAN HOUSE



The plan of this house is exceptionally well thought out, with a central entrance hall opening into the stairhall on the right, into Mr. Hunt's office on the left, and into the drawing room and parlor opposite the magnificent leaded fan doorway. The office also had a private entrance on Second Street.

The square stairhall features a graceful staircase with curving flights that soar to the third-floor playroom. The drawing room has tall windows looking out toward the garden.

A service wing of four divisions on each of the two

floors embraces an open courtyard screened by a six-foot brick wall which extends to the carriage house at the end of the lot. The courtyard may be entered from the street through a paneled doorway surmounted by a pediment on consoles. A porch above the court provides an inviting summer retreat.

A kitchen, spinning room, another room and hall with stairway occupy the main floor of this wing.

A second two-storied pavilion for servants' quarters was added probably during the 1840's.

The mantels and centerpieces in the principal downstairs rooms date from the mid-century. The only original chimneypiece is in the large upstairs bedroom on the Second Street side. The fireplace opening is framed in reeded moldings like the doors, with a subtle shelf over it.

A late Nineteenth Century bay window replaces the pedimented doorway to the office.

The windows on the front have been enlarged and the small panes replaced by large sheets of plate glass.

The facade, with its elegant double doors and leaded fanlight, the Palladian window above and the arched window in the third-story pediment, constitutes the outstanding architectural feature of Lexington's historic Gratz Park.

—CLAY LANCASTER.

(Mr. Lancaster, a native of Lexington and now a resident of New York City, is an authority on early Kentucky architecture and the author of numerous articles on American building in the 18th and 19th Centuries.)

THE HUNT-MORGAN HOUSE

NOTES

- (1) — Rexford Newcomb, *Architecture in Old Kentucky*, Urbana, Illinois, 1953, p. 51; Clay Lancaster, *Latrobe and the John Pope House*, in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, April, 1946, pp. 213-224.
- (2) — The stable originally stood against the rear property line, for it was not until 1835 that Hunt purchased the back 10 feet of the lot (Deed Book 11, p. 231, Fayette County Clerk's office).
- (3) — *Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Vol. 40, No. 133, October, 1942, p. 369.
- (4) — *Ibid.*, Vol. 42, No. 138, January, 1944, p. 44.
- (5) — When the Town of Lexington was laid out, the central part was divided into "inlots" of approximately one-half acre and the outlying area into "outlots" of five acres or less.
- (6) — Deed Book District Court A, p. 10, Fayette County Clerk's office.
- (7) — Deed Book County Court M, p. 401, Fayette County Clerk's office.
- (8) — Deed Book 3, p. 174, Fayette County Clerk's office.
- (9) — Charles R. Staples, *History of Pioneer Lexington*, Lexington, Kentucky, 1939, pp. 100, 162.
- (10) — E. Polk Johnson, *A History of Kentucky and Kentuckians*, Chicago, 1912, p. 1488.
- (11) — Cecil F. Holland, *Morgan and His Raiders*, New York, 1942, pp. 20-21. Will Book S, pp. 357-62, Fayette County Clerk's office.
- (12) — Johnson, *op. cit.*, p. 1488.
- (13) — Marriage License Book No. 1, p. 69, Fayette County Clerk's office.
- (14) — Unidentified newspaper clipping relating to the Hunt family; copy in possession of author.
- (15) — Marriage License Book No. 1, p. 63, Fayette County Clerk's office.
- (16) — Now owned by S. Higgins Lewis, opposite the Mt. Tabor Road.
- (17) — Holland, *op. cit.*, pp. 23-25.
- (18) — Marriage License Book No. 2, p. 106, Fayette County Clerk's office.
- (19) — Holland, *op. cit.*, p. 27.
- (20) — The 623rd Field Artillery Battalion, Kentucky National Guard, which served in the Korean War in 1952, traces its history back to the Lexington Rifles and before that to the First Kentucky Cavalry of Mexican War days. (*Louisville Courier-Journal*, April 22, 1952.)
- (21) — Holland, *op. cit.*, p. 26.
- (22) — J. Winston Coleman, *The Springs of Kentucky*, Lexington, Kentucky, 1955, p. 75.
- (23) — *Ibid.*, pp. 75-76.

- (24) — Marriage License Book No. 3, p. 76, Fayette County Clerk's office, gives the date of the marriage as July 18; the *Kentucky Statesman* of July 26, 1859, as July 19.
- (25) — Holland, *op. cit.*, pp. 27-29.
- (26) — Marriage License Book No. 3, p. 138, Fayette County Clerk's office.
- (27) — Holland, *op. cit.*, pp. 40-41.
- (28) — *Kentucky Eloquence Past and Present*, ed. by Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Kentucky, 1907, p. 450.
- (29) — Holland, *op. cit.*, p. 176.
- (30) — Hal Engerud, *Christmas Raid*, in *Kentucky Progress Magazine*, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1931-32, p. 13.
- (31) — Basil W. Duke, *History of Morgan's Cavalry*, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1867, p. 540.
- (32) — *Observer and Reporter*, Lexington, Kentucky, April 18, 1868.
- (33) — *Ibid.*, April 15 and 18, 1868.
- (34) — Wendell H. Stephenson, *Thomas Hunt Morgan*, in *Filson Club History Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 2, April, 1946, p. 97 ff.
- (35) — Johnson, *op. cit.*, p. 1489; Deed Book 105, p. 515, Fayette County Clerk's office.
- (36) — *Lexington Leader*, Nov. 2 and 4, 1911; *Lexington Herald*, November 5, 1911; Deed Book 164, p. 619, Fayette County Clerk's Office.
- (37) — *Lexington Herald*, May 1, 1930. (This article contains many inaccuracies.)
- (38) — Deed Book 371, p. 490, Fayette County Clerk's office.
- (39) — Deed Book 585, p. 353, Fayette County Clerk's office.

Sir William Morgan, who lived in the 16th century, seems to have been the direct ancestor of the said James, John and Miles. His son William, born at Llanfabon in 1571, was sent to Bristol to be apprenticed to a master-saddler. The latter's son may have been the William Morgan who was the father of James, John and Miles. Records show that Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Morgan of Tredegar, married William Morgan, merchant of Diveru or Divern (possibly Duffryn). Miles their youngest son, was born in Llandaff, Wales, in 1616; but in that year the family moved to Bristol, and their both parents died. Elizabeth in 1638 and William ten years later.

James Morgan, eldest son of William and Elizabeth Morgan, was born at Llandaff, Glamorganshire, in 1607. Miles their youngest son was also of birth record in Llandoff(1616)

The three brothers James, John and Miles Morgan sailed from Bristol, England, in March 1636, in the ship "Mary" and reached Boston, Mass. in April of the Same Year.

John is said to have left Boston, for the royal Colony of Virginia, disgusted by the "austerity of the Puritans." Miles was of Colonel William Pyncheon's party, in founding the settlement of Springfield, Mass. He is the progenitor of a distinguished American American Line, prominent scions of regent generations being the Pierpont Morgans, of New York. James is the progenitor of the line of Matt Marshall Morgan of Washington D.C.

(I) James Morgan was of record at Sandy Bay. He may have first settled at Plymouth, but comes into the records of Roxbury in 1640. There August 6, 1640, he married Margery Hill, of Roxbury. On May 10, 1643 James Morgan became a freeman of that place, but in 1650 he removed to Pequot, which is now New London, Conn. There a house lot was assigned to him and upon it he built a homestead. This he sold on Christmas day of 1656, removing soon thereafter across the river, with others of New London, to take up large tracts of land now part of Groton. In Groton he died in 1685, aged 75 yrs. There, too have lived more of his descendants of every generation to the present. ... To James and Margery (Hill) Morgan were born seven children, among them:

(II) Captain John Morgan, born March 30, 1645 in Roxbury, Mass. Later of Pequot and Groton. Moved to Preston about 1692. Died in 1712, aged 67 yrs. ... Had title of "Captain." He married Nov. 16, 1665 Rachel Dymond, who bore him 7 children, among them James (of whom further) After her death he married Widow Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Lt. Gov William Jones of New Haven, and granddaughter of Gov. Eaton, by whom he had 8 children.

(III) James Morgan, son of Capt. John and Rachel (Dymond) Morgan was born in about 1680. He settled in Preston, and died there before Nov. 7, 1721, when inventory of his estate was taken. He married Bridget----- and had 5 children.

(IV) James Morgan, Jr, second child of James and Bridget Morgan was born June 24, 1707. He married Mary Averill, to whom one child was born.

(V) Samuel Morgan, son of James and Mary (Averill) Morgan was born in May 1728. He married Rachael Kibby, and settled in Waterford, Conn. There he died Sept. 25, 1804. Both were buried in New London.

(VI) GIDEON MORGAN son of Samuel and Rachel (Kibby) Morgan, was born June 15, 1751, at Wethersfield, Conn. On June 16, 1772 he married Patience Cogswell, daughter of Emerson Cogswell.

Gideon Morgan remained in his native state until after the Revolution, during which he served as a soldier. His name is upon the roster as a corporal of Capt. Ebenezer Cocuch's company of Col. Andrew Ward's regiment, in 1776 (see Orcutt, p 218) ... In later years, Gideon Morgan moved his family, coming into Petersburg, Staunton and Winchester records. His wife died in Staunton and was buried in Winchester. Gideon Morgan subsequently, lived for many years in Tennessee. He died in Kingston, Tenn. Nov. 15, 1830, and there was buried. 7 children were born to Gideon and Patience (Cogswell) Morgan. They were:

- a. Calvin Morgan married Sarah Fackler
- b. Gideon Morgan married Margaret Seyier
- c. Rufua Morgan married Elizabeth Tigg
- d. George Washington Morgan married Mary Francis Irby
- e; William Morgan married Nancy Sewell
- f. Luther Morgan married Ann C. Dold
- g Pally Morgan married 1st Rea Hazem, 2nd Rufus McPherston.

f. LUTHER Morgansettled in Huntsville Ala.(moved to Ark. in later years shortly after 1800 with his three sons. where he died)

- 1. Calvin Cogswell Morgan
- 2. Alexander Gibson Morgan
- 3. Samuel Gold Morgan

1. Calvin Cogswell in 1823 journeyed to Kentucky Bluegrass and returned with his bride 18 years old HENRIETTA Hunt of Lexington, Ky. daughter John W. Hunt of Lexington. In 1829 Calvin Cogswell Morgan and his wife Henrietta(Hunt)Morgan, the parents of Gen. John Hunt Morgan settled on a farm near the city of Lexington, Ky. and he was the oldest of six brothers, five of whom devoted themselves and all they had to the cause of the south:a. John Hunt Morgan, General

- b. Calvin C. Morgan
- c. Col. Richard Morgan
- d. Maj. Carlton Morgan
- e. Lieut. Thomas Morgan

Dec. 4, 1862 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, John Hunt Morgan married 2nd Miss Ready daughter of Charles Ready.

Married 1st Rebecca Gratz Bruce Nov. 21, 1848 (marriage License Bk 2 Fayette Co. Ct. p 106) she died 21 July 1861. Gen. John Hunt Morgan died near Greeneville, Tenn. 4 Sept. 1864.

Biographical Cyclopedia of Kentucky, 1896

*Hermione D. Embury
Genealogical Reference Librarian
Tenn State Library
Nashville Tenn*



TENNESSEE STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

June 15, 1956

Mr. F.B. Lambert
Barboursville, West Virginia

Dear Mr. Lambert:

Your inquiry of June 4th, addressed to the Secretary of State, Memphis, Tennessee, has been forwarded to me for reply.

I hope the enclosed information will be of help and interest in your search of genealogical material on Gideon Morgan great grandfather of General John Hunt Morgan.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Hermione D. Embry
Genealogical Reference Librarian

Encl; 2pp

Genealogy of the Gideon Morgan Family

Gideon Morgan came from New England, to New York where he founded townships, and then, he came to Virginia, before settling in Kingston, Tennessee, on the Chuck river. He became a store keeper and built a large brick house which is still standing.

I have been unable to find any record of his marriage, but he had seven sons, who were classed as merchants, traders, and land owners, like himself. Gideon Morgan was related to Daniel Morgan, a noted officer of the Revolutionary War.

Luther Morgan was the second son of Gideon Morgan. He settled in Huntsville, Alabama, about 1800. His children were;

1. Calvin S. Morgan
2. John Hunt Morgan
3. Kitty Morgan

m. Col. Ambrose P. Hill

4. Henrietta Morgan

m. Basil W. Duke who later became a general, in the Confed.

"Morgans and His Raiders." - Holland

p. 12 - Brothers of Morgan -
Calvin Morgan (Jr?)

Richard "

Charlton "

Tom "

Key "

~~Henrietta~~ "

m. Basil W. Duke.

p. 13 - Morgan married Martha Ready.

She was called "Mattie" by
her family. See further.

p. 17 - Killed "on a rain swept
morning!"

p. 20 - Calvin C. Morgan, father
of John - Photo.

p. 19 - Samuel Dold Morgan was
an uncle of John H. He
lived in Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs Wm Porter Morgan,
of Columbia, Tenn., a
gr. daughter of Samuel
Dold Morgan.

p. 19. Gideon Morgan, a relative of Daniel
 & 20 Morgan of the Revolution, died in
 1830. He was from New England.
 He founded townships, in
 New York, and Va., before
 settling, in Kingston, Tennessee,
 on the Chuck river. He opened
 a store and built a large
 brick house standing to this
 day.

Gideon left 7 sons, mer-
 chants, traders, and land
 owners, like himself.

Luther Morgan, the second
 of these sons, settled in Hunts-
 ville Alabama, ^{about 1800}. He was father
 of Calvin Cogswell Morgan (father of John H.), and Alex-
 ander Gibson Morgan, and
 Samuel Hold Morgan.

p. 20- Calvin (C.) Morgan went
 to Ky., in 1823, and returned
 with a bride - 18 year old,
 Henrietta Hunt of Lexington,
 Ky., dau of John Hunt.

See Well Bks. See further. He died in
 Fayette Co., Ky. 1849, leaving an estate of
 (Lexington) &c.

p. 21 - Calvin Morgan settled
in Huntsville, Alabama.

p. 23 - "The () Morgans'

home was a large rumbling
farmhouse, on the Tate Creek
Road, two miles from town
and frequently at night," etc.

John Hunt Morgan

Public Library - Lexington, Ky.

1. ✓ 1883" - Story of how General Morgan and Friends escaped from Columbus, Ohio, prison.
p. 1, Col. 5
-

2. Same - Jan. 16, 1883. - 'Story of Gen. J. H. Morgan exploit at Harbottle, and capture U.S. Ar. outfit at river.
p. 1 - Col. 1, 2, & 3 -
-

- ✓ Daily Kentucky Advertiser, Lexington, Sept. 3, 1883, eye-witness acct. of his killing, at Greenville, Tenn. (Not very interesting)
^{2 1/2 columns}
-

3. 'Lexington Morning Transcript' Jan. 16, 1892. Morgan's operations, and how he switched messages from Union Generals. p. 1. Col. 4
-

4. ✓ "Lexington Morning Transcript" Dec. 18, 1892. Story of death told again, and Gen. Morgan's reply, by Basil Duke.

Gen. Morgan's death. Col. +

5. ✓ "Lexington Morning Herald",
p. 15 Jan. 18, 1903 - "On Thursday
Col. 4 5th of Feb., 1903, The Graphic
begins story of Morgan's escape
from Columbus prison."

6. Same - Feb. 18, 1903 - Letter of Dr.
Theophilus Seale describing
Not com-
pleted here his confinement, in Colum-
bus prison. - Not com-
pleted from bus prison. - Not com-
the the
graphic. p. 9, Col. 1. pleted here

7. ✓ Same - April 28, 1906, Story
of his raid, etc., through
Kentucky, etc., in suc-
ceeding issues, until May
20th.

18. ✓
Same - April 29, 1906 -
Chapter 2, How Gen.
Morgan Escaped, etc p. 4.
Col 1, 2 & 3, of Section 3.

Public Library - Lexington, Ky.
Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1883, p. 1, Col. 5.

Morgan's Escape

How he and his confederates
escaped from Columbus prison
The Cincinnati Enquirer, Sunday,
gave a long account

First, all luxuries were de-
nied the prisoners, and they were
fed, on the coarse prison fare.
Finally, the warden permitted friends
to send fruit and other delica-
cies. (He had made a raid
through Indiana.) Large supplies
were stacked, in the office, but
when the warden found the
prisoners were living better than
he was, he appropriated them,
and lived on them himself.

Prison guards and two
soldiers were on duty every
day, and close watch was
kept, for several weeks, but
finally newspapers were permitted
and they were allowed to
buy books, and their friends
concealed saws in the covers

also money and letters. Every one believed they did not escape without outside help. All living prisoners refused to talk (at the time of this article) because they said friends were still living in Columbus and elsewhere, and they did not wish to involve them.

Dr. Starling Loving, the prison physician gave orders to let Morgan and others to purchase daily many articles of food and even ale.

They grew very restless, and discussed many plans for escape.

"By some means, the information was conveyed to them, that an air chamber was underneath the cells, in the first range.

(This is a rather long article. Doubt is expressed that they escaped without help. The story should be photostated.)

Lexington Morning Herald,
Oct. 7, 1911.

13. Lexington Morning Herald,
Oct. 18, 1911, Sketch of General
Morgan, and his raid into Pu-
laski. p. 6, Col. 1

-
- 14 Lexington Morning Herald -
Oct. 19, 1911, p. 1 Col. 6

Eulogy of Morgan, by Dr.
Guy C. Lee*, on Morgan and
his men, (of Baltimore*, Md)

-
- 16, 17 & 15, Lexington Transcript - May 26,
1883. Story of Gen. John H. Mor-
gan, and use of telegraph lines
during his Kentucky raid.
(Continued in May 27, and
29th issues)

18 Lexington Herald May 18, 1898
Story of Morgan's Raid into Ken-
tucky.

19 Lexington Morning Herald
Oct. 8, 1899.

Story of Morgan's Raid
through Indiana and
Ohio.

p. 9, Col. 1.

There are several articles
about Morgan reunions, pictures,
statue, monument, etc.

~~20. Lexington Daily Press, Aug. 24,
1884.~~

~~J. D. Franklin weds Minerva
Morgan — Was she a relative
of Morgan?~~

20 Sunday, May 6, 1906 - Consternation
is caused by Discovery of Escape, etc.
Chapter 3 - p 3 of Section 3.

25 ^{5 articles} It seems these articles were
published, on Sundays.

Sunday May 13, 1906 -
Chapter IV -

Sunday May 20, 1906 - Chapter V,
p. 4, Section 3 - How
Morgan's Intrepid Raiders, etc.
Col 1 to 5.

\$ 20

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 25 \\ 6 \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 31 \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 1.25 \\ 31 \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 1.25 \\ 375 \\ 31 \frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \$13906 \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

From "The Rebel Raider" p. 13,
by Howard Swaggert, published
by The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indi-
anapolis, Indiana

p. 16 - The Morgan family.

John Hunt Morgan

m. 1. Rebecca Gratz, ^{Bruce.} Her
picture is found on
p 16, of above book
They married

The Gratz family
were Jews who aided
the financing of the
Revolution.

John Hunt Morgan
came to Transylvania,
when 16 years of age,
and lived much, at
Hagermont (the Hunt
Morgan house), in
Lexington

He had a brother,
Calvin Morgan, and
an uncle, Alex. Mor-
gan. They all fought
in the Mexican War
and took part in the

Battle of Buena Vista. They were
in the First Kentucky Cavalry.
The uncle was killed in that
battle. (Alexander Morgan)

Rebecca Gratz Bruce, was
a 'quiet frail girl, with an
appealing childlike face. She
died about 1861.

Kitty Morgan, sister of
John H. Morgan, married Col.
Ambrose P. Hill

Henrietta Morgan, another
sister, married Basil Duke,
who, later, became a confed-
erate general.

Rebecca Morgan died
July 21, 1861?, and was
buried, at Lexington, Cemetery,
beside the grave of their in-
fant son.

G. Washington Morgan
was a cousin of John Hunt
Morgan. He died at Hope-
mont Oct. 28, 1861?.

John Hunt Morgan

m. 2. Martha Ready
of Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Dec. 14, 1862. She was
21.

There were ^{four} three Morgan brothers
of John H. : - Calvin, Charlton,
and Richard, & Key his brother-
in-law Basil Duke.

Morgan and six of his
captains escaped from the
Ohio Penitentiary Nov. 27, 1863.

He was shot, at the Williams
house, at Greenville, Tenn., (where he was staying) Sept. 4,
1864. He was staying there.

Key Morgan also was a
brother of John H. Morgan.

Charlton Morgan married
Ellen Key Howard, a gr. dau.
of Francis Scott Key. They had
a son, Thomas Hunt Morgan,
who became one of the world's
great scientists and teachers.

The parents of John H.
Morgan were Calvin C. ^{Goswell} Morgan,
and Henrietta Hunt Morgan,
dau. of old John Wesley Hunt.
The mother died Sept. 7, 1891.

John H. Morgan was b. June 1,
1825, at Huntsville Alabama.

p. 21 of Cecil Fletcher Holland's
"Morgan and His Raiders,"
published in 1942, by the
Macmillan Co., New York City
says:

"Calvin and Henrietta
Morgan settled down, to
rear a family of six
boys, and two girls.

p. 19 of Holland, above
"Gideon Morgan was the
great grandfather of John H.
Morgan, a relative of ^{General} Daniel
Morgan, of the Revolutionary War.
"He was of shrewd New Eng-
land stock."

"Old Gideon founded Town-
ships, in New York, and Vir-
ginia, before finally settling,
at Kingston, Tennessee, on
the Clinch river. He died in
1830, leaving seven sons,
merchants, traders and land owners
like himself. Luther Morgan was
his second son, settled in
Hunts 100 000

shortly after 1800.

Three of his sons - Calvin Cogswell Morgan, father of John H.; Alexander Gibson Morgan, and Samuel Dodd Morgan, established a mercantile business, under the name of Luther Morgan, and sons.

Calvin, in 1823, came to Kentucky, and married eighteen year old Henrietta Hunt (His picture is on p. 21, and other pictures are in this book. She was a daughter of John Hunt, a wealthy merchant and land owner, who originally came from New Jersey. He died in 1849, leaving an estate appraised at \$886,989.28.

They settled at Huntsville, Alabama.

Luther and Gideon Morgan moved west to Arkansas.

Frankfort, Ky., May 23, 1956 (Wednesday)

I find in a letter to me dated May 10, 1956, that Calvin and ~~Henrietta~~ ~~Henrietta~~ Hunt Morgan were parents of the following children

1. John Hunt Morgan (Jr.)
2. Calvin Morgan
3. Richard "
4. Thomas "
5. Key "
6. Henrietta "
7. Kitty "

¹⁸⁸
April 26, Some Ky. genealogists:

Books in our library
Duke - "Hist. of Morgan's Cavalry."

Holland - "Morgan and His Raiders".

Ford - "Morgan and His Men"

Senour - "Morgan and his Captors".

Swiggert - Rebel Raider

John H. was b. in Huntsville, and the family moved back to Lexington, in 1829.

(By Martha Graham Purcell)
Feb. 1933
Poem copied from a pamphlet,
"John Hunt Morgan", by Lois
Purcell Noel, Paducah, Ky., 1933:

Morgan, the Meteor, Morgan the Bold.

Out of Kentucky, Swiftly rode one day.
A dashing, daring son, who never said "No"
To a plan and purpose, that he'd unfold,
For his band of soldiers, so brave and bold.

This plan and purpose, the foe could never guess,
If they thought him east - he was sure to be west;
Looked for, in front, he'd trail to their sorrow,
He was here today, but gone tomorrow.

He tapped telegraph wires, and learned the news;
Faked messages he sent, as he faked the news;
He fought without fear, he attacked ^{like} the wild;
To women and children, he was always mild.

Cavalier of the Southland, he knew no fear,
Naught too desperate, for him did appear;
Nor men, nor cannon, nor swift rivers wide
Could ere stay his course, or turn him aside.
Not even the walls of Columbus "seen"
Curbed his brave spirit, or stopped his ^{brave} men,
Dauntless and daring, he rode forth again,
Over hill, through dale, he rode forth again,
Over " " " " across open plain.

In confederate gray, his hat with plume,
On his spirited steed, his figure did loom,
As a knight who rode forth, in days of old,
Morgan the Meteor, Morgan the Bold.

From Manuscript - Typed (State Hist. Society.)

How General John H. Morgan Escaped

(A Reminiscence of the Civil War.

21½ typed pages - double spaced.

by Caroline S. Cunningham

Forest Hills, near Covington,
Kentucky.

For information on Shepherds
Town Morgans, write

William Henry Morgan

Rear 723 Commerce St.,

Nashville, Tennessee

Some Reliable Notes on General
John H. Morgan, 1823-1884

Entered Confed. service, at Lexington,
August, 18⁶1.

Started from Ky., on Ohio Road,
July 8, 1863.

Captured or surrendered, at, or near
New Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, 1863.

Imprisoned, at Columbus, July 30, 1863
Escaped Nov. 28, 1863.

Was killed, at Greenville, Tenn. Sept 4, '64

Buried, at Abington, Va. Sept. 8, 1864

Removed to Richmond

Removed from " , to Lexington, Ky, and

Gen. Morgan was killed by
Andrew Campbell, a Union soldier

Tennessee Hist. Society,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Corydon Weekly Democrat
Corydon, Indiana, Tuesday,
July 14, 1863, has acct. of

"The Morgan Raid Into Indiana"

1 page - 8 X 11 1/2 photo-
stat.

Morgan Books in the State
Hist. Society, Frankfort, Ky.:

"The Rebel Raider" - Howard Swigger.

The Bobbs-Merrill Co
Indianapolis, Ind
1 Vol. 1934.

✓✓ Holland - "Morgan and His Raiders"
Macmillan - N.Y. 1942
1 Vol

"Morgan's Cavalry -

Basil W. Duke.
1 Vol. - Macmillan 1906.

"History of Morgan's Cavalry" -
Duke - Miami Printing
and Pub. Co. - Cincinnati, O.
1 Vol 1867

Charleston, W. Va.

Swann's Index.
13 H 174.

Hemming's Statutes - Vol 13 p. 174

Chapter 46 - Section 5 -

"That it shall be lawful
for Alexander St. Clair, etc.
to raise, by lotteries, a
sum not exceeding three
hundred pounds", etc.,

"to be applied Towards ^{defraying} ~~paying~~ the
expense of erecting a paper
mill, near the town of Staunton,
for the use of Hudson Morgan,
and Peter Burkhardt."

State Library - Charleston, W. Va.

By Mrs. Glenna Payne,
2327 Park Ave.
Walnut Hills,
Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

The Plumleys

Mathew Plumley had land grants
in Boone, Cabell, and Kanawha Co-
1847- & 1842. (Mathew, Isaac & Sylvester.)

I think they are brothers of my
gr. gr. father, John Plumley, who
owned land grants 1835, in the
Big Bend of New River, New Richmond
Raleigh Co., W. Va.

John Plumley is the first Plumley
that I know anything about. He
lived & died in Raleigh Co. (Records
are in Fayette Co., ~~taken from Raleigh~~)
Raleigh Co. was taken from Fayette,
1860? He is buried at New
Salem Church, in Raleigh Co.
1860. d. of old age 1860, at
94.

He was m. in Montgomery Co.,
1795 to Catherine Taylor. He was
said to have been a Rev. under
Geo. Washington (no proof)

He m. Catherine Taylor

I got land grants from Cabell Co. -
at Charleston - See them.

I think his father was John P.;
of Boone Co. He owned land owner,
govt surveyor, & served in French & Indian
War - a Lieut in the army.

From Death Records - Raleigh Co. p

John Plumley 94 d. 12-26-66

Birthplace, unknown.
Death report, by G. W.
Plumley, Son

Morgans at State Library, Charleston

p. 8 - Bible Records of "Morgans
and Allied Families -

Bk 1, Compiled by Leota
Morgan Berry, for the Col.
Morgan Morgan, Chapter,
H. A. R. S. - Farmount, W. Va.

p. 8 - By Miss Alanda

Morgan - (Morgans - Welsh descent)

Col. Morgan Morgan was
born, in the Principality of
Wales, in England, and was
educated, in London, during
the reign of William 3rd,
came to the Province of Del-
aware, a single man, and
during the reign of Queen
Ann, or probably, about
the commencement of the
reign of George 1st.

He commenced business as
a merchant of the place,
now known, by the name of
Christiana, and soon married
Catherine Garretson, a respect-
able native of Delaware.

His children were:

James - d. at 16

Ann.

m. 1. Nathaniel Thompson,
who was murdered

m. 2 Reuben Paxton - Lived
in S.C. - both strongmen.
David, my gr. father, b. at
Christiana May 12, 1721,
old style. He m. Sarah
Stephens of Pa., who
was b. in October, 1728,
old style.

Charles, for whom I was named
and a beloved brother
of my gr. father. Neither
the time of his death or
birth is known to me.

He m. & d. in Berkeley
Co., Va., and his widow
and children migrated
to S.C. - Large &
strong man, etc.

Henry - etc.

Evan d. single

Jackquill - founder of Morgan
Town.

Morgan, who remained in
Berkeley Co., upon his father's
farm - He was b. March 20th,
1787 d. 1797, an Episcopal
Minister

Morgan Morgan Sr. d. in
Berkeley Co. - He was a
Colonel of the Co. (was
Morgan Jr. was?)

State Library Charleston
"Genealogy of Boone, Bryan,
Morgan, by Robert Stuart
Sims.

Notes

Squire Boone m. Sarah
Morgan - 11 children.

Copy. Genealogical Column,
on p. 3, 4 & 5.

p. 4 - Gives some acct of
Gen. John Morgan - It says
he (Edward Morgan) was
the gr. father of ^{Col.} Gen. ~~Gen.~~
Daniel Morgan, and Gen.
John Morgan, and a
great great uncle of Gen.
John H. Morgan.

John Morgan Sr. left Va., in
1775, and went to the eastern
portion of Clark County, Kentucky,
there his son, Morgan Morgan,
(b. 1760,) married his cousin,
Jane ~~Booth~~ Boone, whose gr.
mother was Sarah Morgan,
(wife of Squire Boone)

Considerable more

16 ~~9~~ Lexington Morning Herald
April 5, 1908. Morgan's Men
in Ohio. p. — Supplement 2.

11 ~~10~~ Lexington Morning Herald
Oct. 24, 1909, p. 9 Col. 1
Story of Morgan's Escape

1 ~~10~~ Lexington Morning Herald
Nov. 7, 1909. Capt. Hocker.
Smith on Morgan Escape
p 3, Col. 1

13. Lexington Morning Herald
Aug 13, 1911. Morgan's Men
and death of Morgan, by
J. C. Linsberry.
3rd Section p. 6, Col. 1.